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8 November 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1469

EAST

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SLOVAK DAILY ASSESSES CSSR-HUNGARY RELATIONS AS CLOSER

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Sep 77 p 4

[Article by Gejza Vlcek, PRAVDA correspondent in Budapest: "Principles Incorporated Into Deeds"]

[Text] After a 3-day visit to the Hungarian People's Republic by the Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by the General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, Gustav Husak, we see the opportunity to measure, weigh and assess the degree of international cooperation of our neighboring fraternal countries.

As an aid in making this evaluation, we are helped very much by a comparison of two joint communiques, the first signed 3 years ago in Prague at the conclusion of the visit by the Hungarian party and government delegation led by the First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Janos Kadar, and the one signed 3 days ago in Budapest, when this visit was reciprocated. The signatures on both documents are identical. Also identical are the principles of internationalism reflected in both documents. But what a difference there is in the actual content. Nearly paragraph by paragraph we can follow the change from general statements to realized or actualized plans which occurred during the past 3 years. For instance, 3 years ago the communique discussed a system of dams on the Danube as a project "considered to be extremely important by both countries." The present communique already confirms the signing of an intergovernmental agreement regarding the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros dam and sets the year 1986 as the beginning of gradual operations. While 3 years ago the great importance of the Adriatic pipeline was recognized, now, precisely during the days of the visit, employees of Pardubice Plynostav have begun the construction of it near the village Enying.

Three years ago, both countries "considered important" cooperation in the machine industry, the production of automobiles and trucks and in the chemical and consumer goods industries. Today both parties were able to confirm their satisfaction with the signing of a document in this connection in 1976 and with the broadening of this agreement. Plans were realized and conceptions became concrete plans.

That which was denoted 3 years ago by the delegations as a favorable trend requiring cultivation and which was pointed to as an opportunity and an area for expansion of comradely cooperation and for realization of internationalism in economic practice is today taking the form of concrete joint plans. This is also reflected in the tone and terminology of the joint communiques. Phrases such as "they consider important" or "they expressed their resolution" were replaced by words such as "as early as in this five-year plan, the Adriatic pipeline will be completed and long distance lines connecting the power systems of both countries will begin operations." Similar mutual relations are reflected also by the new tone in expressions such as: both countries "have issued orders to planning authorities and other institutions affected by the economic cooperation..." Differences in tone, in concreteness, suggest the considerable step which both countries have taken on the road to expanding cooperation within the last 3 years.

Of course, the realization of one goal opens the way for setting up other goals. This applies also to the Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation. Tested practices ought to be extended and intensified. While the communique of 3 years ago lists four branches of industry where cooperation would apply, the present communique lists nine such branches: the processing industry, the machine industry, metallurgy, the chemical and consumer goods industries, the construction industry and production of construction materials, agriculture and the food industry.

For this five-year plan our countries agreed to trade goods worth 4 billion rubles. That means a yearly turnover of approximately 800 million. However, today the 800 million has already become a reality and according to the experts there is a possibility that a yearly turnover of 1 billion can be reached even before the end of the five-year plan. This could not have happened if the goals and efforts of our two countries had not been identical. Common ideas and a common interest in cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries and in the strengthening of the integration process in CEMA open wide the gates of socialist economic cooperation for the benefit of both countries, as well as the entire community. Therefore, it is possible to agree fully with the statement of the Hungarian press which, referring to the present discussions of the two countries' representatives, writes about "the balanced and continuously developing, expanding relations."

The level of development of economic cooperation attained between the CSSR and Hungarian People's Republic could be characterized in the following way on the basis of the above information: the foundations of the structure of mutually advantageous cooperation have been completed, we are now constructing the upper stories. The height of this structure and the number of its stories are unlimited.

The visit of the Czechoslovak party and governmental delegation to the Hungarian People's Republic have again confirmed that discussions between the highest representatives serve well a common concern of the two neighboring countries and the strengthening of unity within the entire community of socialist states. The foundation for favorable development of our relations are unity and fraternal alliance with the USSR. International conditions

for socialist development in our countries are created by the unity of the socialist countries and the unified effort of the entire community to permanently maintain detente as the determining factor in the development of the international situation.

The discussions pointed out that imperialistic circles want to slow down the detente process, are trying to disturb the unity of progressive forces and are attempting to interfere with the internal affairs of the socialist countries. The heads of both our states realize their role in international events and they coordinate their foreign policies with the efforts of the USSR and all the forces of socialism, progress and peace. In the discussions, both countries expressed their strong determination to continue in the future to stand against the enemies of detente and to support disarmament and liquidation of centers of conflict.

The two countries, which are so successfully developing cooperation, are realizing in practice the principles of internationalism and are contributing to the unity of the socialist community, cannot neglect the event that made it possible for the noble ideas of social progress and peace to become a reality and a determining force in world affairs. In a joint communique both countries congratulate the CPSU and all Soviet people on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution, which meant a turn in the history of mankind. Both parties agreed that the road which the Soviet people have traveled during the past 60 years is a rich source of revolutionary experience and has incalculable significance for all communist and workers parties and for the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world.

Both the representatives of the Czechoslovak CP and of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party stressed intensification of cooperation with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties of the socialist countries. They expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the communist and workers parties in capitalist and Third World countries. They pointed out the great importance of the European Communist and Labor Parties Congress in Berlin in 1976 and they stated that international events since then have confirmed the correctness of the Congress' final document. Both parties expressed determination to develop relations with the other parties involved in the movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism with the goal of further strengthening the active unity of the international communist and workers movement.

As in the economic sector, the joint discussions between Czechoslovak and Hungarian representatives regarding political, ideological and international political action have contributed to putting the principles of internationalism into action. Political unity has brought considerable and favorable results in economic cooperation and is also bringing them in the international sphere. Both parties are aware of this fact and it gives a wider, multifaceted meaning to the bilateral discussions conducted recently.

Our evaluation would not be complete without mentioning one more sphere where the realization of policy principles has become evident. This is not mentioned

in the communique and it is impossible to express by data. But anybody who saw the cordial and enthusiastic welcome of our delegation everywhere in Hungary, such as in the meetings with workers in Agard or Csepel, witnessed that the proverbial cordiality and comradely atmosphere manifest themselves not only at conference tables among high level delegations but also are a reality in the thoughts and actions of thousands of people. The public interest, the hand shaking of Csepel workers and the unambiguous cordiality expressed at every step did not leave anybody doubting that in relations between our nations favorable changes have been taking place not only in the economic sphere, but also in the minds and hearts of people.

9030

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DISARMAMENT EXPERT INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT SITUATION

Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 20, 21 Oct 77 AU

[Two-installment interview with Radoslav Klein, former head of the CSSR delegation to the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and currently consultant in the International Policy Section of the CPCZ Central Committee, by Milan Syrucek and Josef Vesely, in the column: "More Than One Hour's Talk: Is It Possible To Disarm?"]

[20 Oct 77, p 5]

[Text] [Question] We are seeing that the process of political detente has recently developed successfully while concurrently the arms race, the armament spiral, has reached even greater heights. Is this not illogical?

[Answer] Yes, it is illogical, but, it mirrors the complexity of the present situation in which the Western reactionary and militaristic forces, striving to halt and reverse the positive process of international detente, have unleashed a violent hostile campaign against the socialist countries. These slanderous charges, which recall the cold war period and in which prevail fabrications about some imaginary aggressiveness and offensive plans of the socialist countries, are to provide a smoke screen for further increases in the military budgets in the West and for the manufacture of new lethal weapons. Therefore, it is no surprise that, within the framework of a psychological manipulation of the Western public, Western journals are with increasing frequency advertising new weapons, right next to provocative articles about an alleged threat from the Warsaw Pact countries. The citizen of the Western states is to be convinced at any cost that the feverish armaments are in his interests and that military power is the only decisive thing in the present world. There is probably no sense in using polemics against the views on the "lust for war" of the socialist countries.

[Question] But where are the limits to increasing military power?

[Answer] Sticking to brute military force, the imperialists forget that the world has changed. The successes of the socialist countries, the liberation and development of the Third World countries as well as the further

consolidation of the positions of the communist, workers and democratic movement in the West naturally put the problem of the power balance in a different light. And if the Western strategists are concentrating only on achieving a quantitative or qualitative superiority in arms, this is--particularly in the nuclear age--a hopeless anachronism. On the contrary, history teaches that feverish armament has never been proportional to the growth of Western political prestige and to the futile dream of pursuing a dictatorial policy toward socialism (and this even applies to the period in which the West had an atomic monopoly).

[Question] At the same time, obviously, any argument that serves their purposes is good enough for the militaristic quarters and arms monopolies.

[Answer] What is involved is not even so much arguments as speculations and fabrications. It is no surprise then that, for example, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, in order to prove that the number of offensive missiles must be increased, proffers the argument that the Soviet Union allegedly possesses a well-organized civil defense for the population, and that the "danger" of this civil defense was to serve as supporting "evidence" in the testimony of a U.S. congressman who allegedly slinked about in Moscow in the dark of night to ascertain whatever every visitor to the city normally sees: that Moscow has a dense underground system and that naturally this underground railway runs deep below the surface. But all the militarists and Western propaganda have one thing in common: suppressing the fact that the socialist countries are outlining magnificent plans for peaceful construction at their party congresses and that the objective of their foreign policy is nothing but safeguarding peace and averting the danger of the outbreak of a military conflict.

[Question] It is typical that these "arguments" change in keeping with the political requirements of the moment: if it is necessary to boost military budgets, Soviet superiority is pointed out; and, on the contrary, if it is to be shown that the U.S. President has a strong arm and sees to the security of his country, we learn all of a sudden that it is properly speaking the United States that possesses superiority in the sector in question.

[Answer] At the same time all "charges" against the USSR are being proffered in a sweeping manner. And if some specific figures are mentioned, these are markedly falsified. Why? Because it is necessary to influence with anti-Soviet campaigns not only the common citizens but congress, which determines the size of the military budget. In addition various secret and supersecret reports on the military strength of the enemy, drawn up by special Pentagon and CIA services, are submitted to congressmen to enable them to make their decisions on this basis. None of these congressmen, however, has any way to check or verify the submitted facts and figures. Thus, for example, in the early sixties the congressmen received secret reports and a hysterical campaign was unleashed on the U.S. "missile lag" behind the USSR. On this basis an unprecedented long-term missile armament program was adopted.

Soon afterward, however, followed the admission that the "Soviet missile threat" had been an error, blown up at least 30 times; but the adoption program was not canceled and the arms monopolies rubbed their hands with pleasure. Nor is it any different today, when the imperialists are fanning another round of feverish armament.

[Question] The development of ever new weapons proves that the Western militarists are constantly striving to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries.

[Answer] They are striving for something which is, of course, impossible. USSR Defense Minister Comrade D. Ustinov pointed out in the February issue of KOMMUNIST that all the adversaries of detente are mistaken if they believe that they can achieve military superiority over the USSR, because the Soviet Union possesses such an economic, scientific and technical capacity that it is able within the shortest possible time to manufacture any type of weapon. Nevertheless, it does not want to tread this road; on the contrary, it proposes banning the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction. This would not only help to consolidate peace but, in addition, would aid the economies of all countries without exception.

[Question] But in the West--particularly in the United States--it is often maintained that a reduction of armaments would aggravate the present crisis even more.

[Answer] Karl Marx has already pointed out that in the purely economic sense military expenditures are tantamount to the states' throwing part of their capital into the sea. Since not even the increase in feverish armaments reduces in any way the impact of the crisis in the capitalist states (rather on the contrary), unemployment and inflation are increasing. In the fifties when the imperialists were at the height of their power and rearmed without any restraints, U.S. security was not at all strengthened by this nor was it beneficial to the U.S. economy--as subsequent developments proved to us. Last year progressive U.S. economists debated the possibility of roughly halving the American military budget and the impact which this could possibly have on the economy. They arrived at the conclusion that if the means released were used to improve the critical situation in education and the health services, to insure energy for the United States, solve transportation problems and so forth, at least 7.5 million additional workers would be necessary, something which would actually eliminate the current unemployment. At the same time, a switch from military to peaceful production is, though not always easy, yet not impossible. After all, the USSR and several other countries successfully accomplished this in practice after World War II. The discontinuation of armament and of developing new weapons would on the contrary open up unprecedented possibilities for peaceful scientific cooperation, something which would [two words illegible] tremendous benefits.

[21 Oct 77, p 5]

[Text] [Question] Some people in the West continue to maintain that the political and military spheres are allegedly not connected. The presence proves, however, that political detente will not be firm enough without certain progress in the field of military detente.

[Answer] Naturally. Therefore, our fundamental demand is that political detente be complemented with military detente and that the latter be implemented with concrete measures. And this is not merely a slogan but the practical substance of our policy. Compare perhaps the state budgets: this year funds totaling \$110 billion were appropriated for military expenditures in the United States, not counting various concealed items. The U.S. military budget is increasing by some \$9 to \$10 billion every year. Contrary to this, military expenditures in the USSR state budget are constantly decreasing. Whereas they totaled roughly R17.5 billion in 1974 (which was tantamount to 9.1 percent of the overall USSR budget). They amount to R 17.2 billion in 1977 (now only 7.2 percent of the overall budget).

[Question] Recently the French journal LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR published an analysis of the new U.S. strategy which is based on the view that the further growth and perfection of armaments will compel the USSR, in the effort to preserve equilibrium, to curtail its social projects and curtail raising the living standard as outlined in the five-year plans.

[Answer] This is a great self-deception. As early as in the cold war period the socialist countries proved that they are able consistently to insure their defense and a further dynamic growth of their economies as well. Nobody can use military blackmail to halt us on the road embarked upon. It is natural, however, that the absurd armaments race is burdening the economies of all countries and, in addition, creating an atmosphere of distrust and increasing the risk of a possible military conflict. The militarists in the Western countries, striving to justify new armament plans, are talking more about the possibility of some restricted nuclear war in Europe with the use of tactical weapons. The neutron bomb is precisely what fits into these their reflections. This is a dangerous concept. Would it be possible, after all, to wage some nuclear miniwar? Is it not inherent in the logic of war itself that the side attacked will use its entire arsenal, including the nuclear arsenal, for its defense? H. Kissinger, on examining all possibilities including the possibility of mutual agreements on the eventual conduct of war, arrived at the conclusion that any war, even if only tactical nuclear weapons are used, will immediately develop into a nuclear conflict.

[Question] Yes, and it does not require great imagination to figure out what nuclear weapons in the hands of the South African racists would mean. Or let us take the Middle East as an example: What a danger would arise if Israel were to strive to enforce its aggressive plans by means of nuclear arms. Therefore, tightening the regime [rezim], incorporated in

the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear arms and in the proposal for banning all their tests, is so highly significant. Let us also recall the Soviet proposals for banning the use of force in international relations and the other 70 proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries since the end of World War II. It is possibly only the PRC which has opposed them at the United Nations. This is no surprise because that country has in its political program the preparation for war and proclaims the thesis of its inevitability.

[Question] Why is it that only the socialist proposals are the most acceptable ones?

[Answer] Because they are always just, reflect the principle of equality of rights, do not favor anybody and therefore constitute a good basis for negotiations. But the socialist states constantly show their readiness to talk also about any other proposals provided they comply with these basic conditions. Never, however, under such conditions as U.S. Secretary of State Vance tried to assert this March in Moscow when the United States with its SALT II proposals wanted to unilaterally disadvantage the USSR.

[Question] We have passed to problems related to Soviet-U.S. relations which are of principled importance for world peace; the attention of the entire world is focused on the possibility of concluding a new agreement on limiting strategic arms because the validity of the past agreement ended formally on 3 October.

[Answer] It must be said that a new agreement had already been negotiated with the Ford administration up to almost 90 percent, but Carter's well-known attitude made it impossible not only to complete the entire agreement at an accelerated pace but actually involved a revision of all that had been incorporated in the basic negotiations in Vladivostok. The recent talks of Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko in Washington were successful according to reports, and unfroze the situation which had developed as a result of the unrealistic attitude of the new U.S. administration and could lead to achieving a SALT II agreement. After the formal expiration of the validity of SALT I, the United States and the USSR announced that they will observe the principles of this agreement also in the future as long as a new agreement is not concluded.

[Question] Could we also briefly refer to other disarmament talks--for example, those of the Geneva Disarmament Committee?

[Answer] In Geneva all the possible avenues are being sought to conclude as soon as possible an agreement on banning the development and manufacture of all chemical weapons and on their destruction. Experts are also examining how to implement the Soviet proposal for banning all nuclear weapons as well as the proposal for banning the development and manufacture of any types of weapons of mass destruction.

I personally regard this proposal as one of the key proposals for the future. Because we know from practice how difficult it is to ban a weapon which has already been incorporated in the arsenals of the individual states.

[Question] The existence of such agreements would obviously have an immensely favorable influence on the world political atmosphere because fears that the other side can bypass or not observe existing partial agreements are a constant source of distrust and tension.

[Answer] Let us not underrate the significance of these partial--specific--agreements. Everyone is tremendously important as another little step which opens up new possibilities and strengthens confidence in the relations between states and makes possible the solution of most complex problems. General and complete disarmament remains our ultimate aim, but as long as the Western states and particularly NATO are not ready to talk about this old Soviet proposal in its entire scope, it is necessary to proceed at least by means of partial agreements. This is the only correct and realistic policy. Because the slogan "either all or nothing"--which is, for example, being pushed by the Maoist leaders--would lead to further unlimited armament.

[Question] It is precisely from this general interest that results the adoption of the proposal that in the coming year a UN General Assembly extraordinary session on disarmament be convened even though, taken by itself, this cannot fully solve the disarmament problem.

[Answer] This UN General Assembly extraordinary session, which will sit for some 2 months, should constitute a positive step toward further and more important worldwide negotiations which should be a conference on worldwide disarmament. This conference should become a platform at which the positions of the individual states on the disarmament problems would be harmonized and the states would assume concrete obligations, it would be in effect a worldwide disarmament Helsinki at which the highest representatives of all states would declare that what is adopted at the conference would be a program that they would implement. Even though the Helsinki conference did not deal specifically with disarmament proposals, nevertheless in the final act the states undertook the obligation to do everything possible to complement political detente with a military detente. I would like to point to that political section of the final document which unfortunately is not being mentioned frequently enough in the West and in which the principle of non-use of force in international relations is stipulated as an obligation, as one of the 10 most important principles of interstate relations, and this also constitutes a realistic starting point for disarmament talks: if we pledge not to use force, we shall also be able more easily to eliminate the tools of this force. The foreign policy of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries is aimed at this objective.

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HUSAK WRITES ARTICLE IN 'WORLD MARXIST REVIEW'

Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 22 Oct 77 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has contributed an article entitled "Loyalty to the Behest of October" to the November issue of the periodical WORLD MARXIST REVIEW. This contribution is a look at the inspiration of the Great October Socialist Revolution for the victorious revolutionary struggle of the Czechoslovak working class, and for the all-around development of progress in the world. The article speaks of the heroic path of the Soviet people to the present mighty scope of an advanced socialist society, the successes of which are reflected in the new constitution of the Soviet Union.

In the part devoted to the international significance of Great October, he emphasizes that the coordinated and solid actions of the socialist countries in the international spheres and their firm unity and cohesion in the world considerably promote the strengthening of the foundations of world peace and security, the continuation of the process of detente, and the development of cooperation on principles of peaceful coexistence. The historic Decree on Peace of 1917 is thus translated into reality.

In conclusion, Comrade Husak writes: The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as a stable component of the world socialist community, will, side by side with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, continue to make its contribution so that the ideal of social progress, freedom of peoples, and a happy peaceful life inscribed on the banner of victorious October continue to influence the development of mankind on earth.

CSO: 2400

EAST GERMANY

SINDERMANN HAILS OCTOBER'S CONTRIBUTION TO DEMOCRACY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 77 morning edition p 4 LD

[Article by Horst Sindermann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of the Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber: "Time of Important Achievements"]

[Text] Berlin--A new constitution has been adopted in the Soviet Union. The fact that the USSR fundamental law entered into force on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution imparts particular meaning and significance to this event. The new USSR constitution, L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his report at the extraordinary USSR Supreme Soviet session, is the concentrated result of all the 60 years of the Soviet state's development. The new USSR constitution notes that the supreme goal of the Soviet state is the building of a classless communist society.

The nationwide discussion of the draft of the fundamental law in the Soviet Union convincingly demonstrated the strength of socialist democracy and the political maturity of Soviet society, which has been victoriously traveling the path of socialism for 60 years now. And it is natural that the USSR constitution should have found a broad international response. It is a political document which has enriched the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism.

Close, fraternal relations have taken shape between our parties and states. And it is perfectly natural that the new USSR constitution should have attracted the attention of all strata of the GDR's population. Every line of it confirms the main truth of the age--only socialism guarantees the working person real rights and freedom and genuine democracy. We see this as confirmation of the correctness of the policy line which was elaborated by the Ninth Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Congress and whose leitmotif is the further development and improvement of socialist democracy.

Bourgeois theorists distort the nature of democracy and reduce everything to so-called bourgeois parliamentarianism. As is well known, Karl Marx

wickedly derided this simplistic approach to the problem. He advocated the creation of effective organs which would simultaneously implement the executive and legitimate functions. V. I. Lenin characterized the Soviets as the foundation of the new socialist type of state which insures the sovereignty of working people. This has been confirmed with the utmost vividness by the experience of the development of the Soviet state over the past 60 years. This experience is for our party the subject of attentive, profound study with the aim of utilizing it extensively in practice.

Socialist democracy has nothing in common with bourgeois democracy. The latter always reflects the dominance of the minority, the dominance of the exploiters. In the socialist state democracy is a living reality. The people's representative bodies in the GDR, as the elective organs of power, express the will of the broad working people's masses. Suffice it to say that almost 200,000 GDR citizens are deputies. More than 80,000 standing commissions and aktivs which work on social principles are operating within the framework of the local organs of power. Thus one of the characteristic features of socialist democracy--broad participation by the working people's masses in state affairs--is implemented in practice. "The diverse forms of participation by citizens in the administration of the state and the economy," the SED program says, "are becoming an increasingly determining sign of life under socialism.

As the legislative and executive organs of the socialist state the people's representative bodies are an expression of the power of the workers and peasants. From the historical viewpoint they have left bourgeois parliamentarianism with all its defects far behind. Social ownership of the means of production creates the conditions for broad participation by the working people in state affairs. One of the most vivid confirmations of this is the discussion of national economic plans in plants, cooperatives and educational and scientific establishments. Thousands of innovatory proposals, additions and recommendations emerge during the nationwide discussions. The interests of the citizens of a socialist society are indissolubly linked with the interests of the state. The best testimony to this is the initiative by the GDR's leading production collectives which are putting forward counterplans which considerably surpass the original plan outlines. The creative attitude to labor is the source of many wonderful initiatives in our republic. In the last 5-year plan alone almost 2.5 million innovatory proposals were submitted. The effect of introducing them runs into many millions of marks.

Speaking at the Eighth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, V. I. Lenin said: "In the final analysis the reason why our revolution has far outstripped all other revolutions is that, through Soviet power, it has elevated to active participation in state building tens of millions of those who previously had no interest in this building."

Unity of economic and social policy is undoubtedly an important stimulus promoting the development of the masses' initiative. Today every person

is fully aware that the country's prosperity and the manner in which he will live tomorrow depend on the results of his labor. The enormous housing program which is being implemented in the GDR reflects the economic growth of the republic and promotes the further improvement of people's material and cultural living standard. It is based on the trust of the working people and this trust is encountering a response among many millions. It is precisely now that the results of the jubilee competition are being summed up everywhere in our republic. Thousands of GDR collectives are taking part in the movement for a fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of October. It has shown very graphically the depth of the friendship, cordiality and cooperation which link our countries and peoples. The high production results achieved during the jubilee competition promoted a considerable increase in economic indicators and made it possible to reveal new reserves for the growth of production efficiency and the improvement of output quality.

Speaking at the Ninth SED Congress, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, pointed out that the task of the party and state organs consists not only of explaining the essence of socialist democracy to the working masses but also of striving to make it the norm of daily life. This helps to reinforce the people's trust in the party and state. On the other hand, enormous opportunities are opened up for the manifestation of the people's creative initiative. For instance, take the recent discussion of the new code of labor laws in the GDR. The hundreds of amendments, suggestions and recommendations made by workers, scientists and specialists made it possible to make the document's initial text considerably more specific. At the same time participation in the discussion of the code was for many people a real school of state administration. And now we see one of the main tasks of the people's representative organs and the local organs of power in relying in their daily work on a broad aktiv and enlisting citizens in the solution of various problems. Here it is a case not only of the people's representatives reacting efficiently to the citizens' requests; it is no less important to support promptly and skillfully the collectives' creative undertakings.

The new USSR constitution includes for the first time a chapter devoted to the principles of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. It says very definitely that the Soviet state is unswervingly pursuing a Leninist peace policy and comes out for the consolidation of the peoples' security and broad international cooperation. It seems to me that this is profoundly symbolic. It is precisely the land of October which from the first day of its existence has been struggling to provide people with the very great right to live and work in peace. Thanks to the tireless energy of the Soviet Union and the coordinated policy of the countries of the socialist community, a shift has been successfully achieved away from the Cold War and toward detente. It is indicative that in a number of countries--which the bourgeois ideologists assert are models of "true democracy"--revanchist and reactionary forces are operating to this day. Under the flag of "freedom," they are grossly slandering socialism, fighting openly for the continuation of the arms race and trying to delay the process of positive

changes in the international arena. Such is the face of bourgeois democracy which in this case serves as an obvious cover for stoking military hysteria. Is this not a cynical interpretation of the concepts of "freedom" and "democracy"?

I should like to emphasize the significance of the public in the struggle for peace. The consultative meeting of parliamentarians of the Warsaw Pact states recently ended in Leningrad. Those taking part appealed to all parliaments not to allow mankind to return to the time of the Cold War but to promote the further intensification of the process of the relaxation of tension in Europe and the limitation of the arms race. The people's deputies of the fraternal countries have expressed the common desire of millions of people to preserve peace.

The desire for peace lies at the basis of socialist democracy. This was fully expressed in the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses which elaborated a real program of struggle for peace. The principles of a Leninist foreign policy are also enshrined in the Soviet state's fundamental law.

Mankind has been able to convince itself frequently that socialism and peace are indivisible concepts. This is confirmed by the entire history of the land of October and the path which it has traveled over 6 decades.

CSO: 1800

EAST GERMANY

SED'S LAMBERZ HAILS OCTOBER HERITAGE OF GDR-USSR TIES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 77 p 4 LD

[Article by Werner Lamberz, Politburo member and secretary of Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee: "Our Common Festival"]

[Text] Berlin--The SED and the GDR people, linked with the CPSU and Soviet people by close bonds of fraternity, are marking the 60th anniversary of Red October as our common festival. The roots of this community go back to the combat traditions of the German Communists. Even Karl Liebknecht, expressing warm solidarity with the young Soviet power, said: "If I had 100 hearts I would give each of them in the name of the October Revolution." Arnst Thaelmann, under whose leadership in the twenties our party became the Leninist vanguard of the German proletariat, taught the workers that one's attitude to the Soviet Union is the touchstone of a Communist's international conviction.

German Communists have never allowed to be undermined their deep conviction that Great October marked the victory not only of the Russian proletariat but of the working class of the whole world and was the beginning of a new era when the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin became social reality. They maintained their loyalty to this conviction even in the black night of fascism when speeches in defense of the Soviet Union were declared crimes punishable by the death penalty.

The cause for which K. Liebknecht and E. Thaelmann gave their lives and bequeathed to the foremost detachment of the proletariat determines the immutable course of the SED and the GDR's policy. Therefore, our party program says: "For the SED the attitude to the CPSU and the USSR is and will be the touchstone of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and to the revolutionary cause of the working class and its historic mission."

We see a source of strength and the basis for the flourishing of the socialist German nation in friendship with Lenin's country. We are particularly proud of the fact that the idea of this friendship, which for 6 decades has inspired the struggle of the German Communists, has today become the spiritual

property of the entire GDR people. This is strikingly confirmed by the preparations for the October anniversary.

As early as last February, straight after the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, our party, the state leadership and the National Council of the GDR National Front addressed the people with an appeal to mark the anniversary of Red October in a fitting manner, and to welcome it with new successes in the name of strengthening socialism and peace. All classes and strata of the republic's population responded to this.

In an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm in enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, higher educational institutions and creative unions, the GDR citizens familiarized themselves broadly with the results of the 60-year existence of real socialism, its influence on the course of world development, with the heroic history of the Soviet people from the storming of the Winter Palace to the adoption of the new constitution, with the successes of our people which is a stable component part of the socialist community, rallied round the land of soviets. I do not think there is anyone in the GDR who has not in these months attended lectures and exhibitions, watched films, read books or participated in conversations which have helped him to become even more deeply aware of the universal effect of the October Revolution on the historical processes of our century.

The broad spiritual access of millions of people to the ideas and historic gains of Great October overflowed into mass initiatives in all spheres of social life. Not only did the SED, the trade unions and the Youth League make their contribution to this, so did all the other democratic parties in the country, all public organizations and finally the German-Soviet Friendship Society whose numbers exceeded 5 million. This is more than one-third of all GDR citizens over the age of 14.

The Pre-October Socialist Competition--and it is possible to say this even before examining the final results--became the movement with the greatest mass basis in the entire history of the GDR. It is primarily directed toward raising the efficiency and quality of work in all branches of the economy and insuring the achievement of new successes in the implementation of the main task--to raise the material and cultural level of the people's life--based on the unity of economic and social policy.

The raising of competition is everywhere furthered by numerous direct ties between our enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, scientific research institutes, cities and communities and their partners in the Soviet Union. Correspondence, reciprocal trips not only for concluding official agreements but also for the lively exchange of experience, the discussion of organizational problems of competition, the introduction of innovatory methods, the accelerated implementation of scientific and technical progress and the adoption of scientific methods of socialist administration--all this has become everyday practice in the life of the GDR. Our countries are linked today by a scientific and technical interaction of unprecedented scope and intensiveness.

The months of preparation for the Jubilee have significantly enriched our spiritual life. The German-Soviet Friendship Festival which took place in May in Magdeburg was a brilliant testimony to the profound internationalism of the GDR people's creativity. If you turn to the productions of writers, composers, artists and cinema workers, to the activity of workers in the press, radio and television, you can see that the formation and growth, everyday life and happiness of the Soviet people have never before found among us, such a rich and varied reflection in music, literature and the representational and performing arts as now.

Just as our whole state is strengthening the ties of fraternity with Lenin's country in the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed 2 years ago, so our individual organizations and enterprises are developing and deepening their ties with their Soviet partners. The personal meetings, contacts and friendly ties between citizens of the two countries are innumerable--from the significant meetings between leaders of the central committees of the Marxist-Leninist parties to the friendly correspondence of Young Pioneers and members of free German youth with those of their own age in the USSR.

The young people of the GDR and the USSR who gathered this summer in Volgograd, where a historic victorious turning point in the course of the great patriotic war took place, are meeting again at present on the site of the definitive victory over Hitlerite fascism, in our capital of Berlin. On the "Holiday of Red October" 100,000 youths and girls from all the republic's regions are reporting on their labor and social deeds in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October.

The profound fraternal feelings which our citizens nurture for Soviet people are also borne out by the movement underway in the country under the slogan "To My Best Friend." People of all ages wanting to convey their greetings and personal tokens of sincere esteem to Soviet friends for the holiday have painted pictures and produced souvenirs and small gifts. They have been put on show at exhibits in communities and residential areas and the best of them will be displayed in Berlin.

Preparation for the October Jubilee has intensified in every way the ties between our peoples, strengthened the alliance of our states, and reinforced and enriched socialism in the GDR economically, culturally and politically. Proletarian internationalism has again shown itself as the firm foundation and mighty motive force in the development of the socialist German nation. The organic unity of the national and the international in building the developed socialist society has been revealed again and again.

Preparation in the GDR for the 60th anniversary of October has been and remains a component of the victorious march of the ideas of socialism across the world. Here, at the European junction of socialism and imperialism, you can keenly sense the entire depth of ideological antagonism between opposite social systems. Through dozens of radio and television stations from the

border regions of the FRG and West Berlin which broadcast round the clock virtually to the entire state territory of the GDR, imperialism is waging with unprecedented pressure a counterattack aimed at slandering and distorting the ideas and reality of real socialism in the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other fraternal countries. The enemy is bringing into battle all the varieties of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

The consistent dissemination of the truth about the humane values of real socialism--particularly among the millions of people from the capitalist states who are visiting our country during these months--is an all the more urgent duty for all our communists.

At the center of attention of the SED's ideological and political activity in the year of the 60th anniversary of Red October has stood the task of intensifying in the working people's consciousness the fact that only socialism is the alternative to the negation of all humane values under the conditions of imperialism with its crisis nature and its aspirations to profit from the arms race--an aspiration which is a threat to people--and that only socialism can resolve the present-day problems of mankind.

For us the numerous new proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union in safeguarding and reinforcing peace and the Soviet people's discussion of the new constitution have been very important arguments in this work. They have made a deep impression on all continents. In fact, is it possible to find in the world even one other example of 140 million people making hundreds of thousands of suggestions and taking an active part in the creation of the fundamental law of their state! This constitution whose text sums up the remarkable results of the development of the Soviet Union is a very graphic document of socialist democracy. It attests to the supremacy of the new social system which guarantees working people rights and opportunities for development which not a single capitalist country can provide.

Asserting the real humanism of the Soviet state, the new constitution solemnly proclaims the Leninist principles of its foreign policy. It is irrefutable testimony of the loyalty of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people to the spirit and internationalist aims of Red October. The Soviet Union is now defending these aims with all the might and maturity inherent in it. As 60 years ago, when the world learned of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the CPSU and all Soviet people are marching in the vanguard of mankind, showing the world's progressive forces the prospects of future victories.

CSO: 1800

EAST GERMANY

SED'S MITTAG LAUDS GDR-ALGERIAN FRIENDSHIP IN ALGIERS

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Oct 77 p 2 AU

[Statement made by Guenther Mittag, SED Politburo member and central Committee Secretary heading the GDR party-government delegation to Algeria, on arrival in Algiers on 14 October]

[Text] It gives me great pleasure to be able to pay an official visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, which is linked with us by bonds of friendship, at the head of a GDR party-government delegation. On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and of the GDR people I should like to extend cordial greetings to the Algerian people.

The friendly relations between the two peoples and states have a long and good tradition. They date back to the time of Algeria's unselfish and sacrificial struggle for national independence and sovereignty. As early as in those years the foundation was laid for the mutual solidaristic support of our countries in the joint struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, for peace and a happy future of our peoples.

The GDR is following with sympathy and respect your country's efforts to further strengthen the national economy, to mobilize the working masses and to create a vanguard party.

We sincerely welcome the impressive results achieved by the Algerian working people in implementing revolutionary transformations in industry and agriculture as well as in education. We know very well from our own experience what a hard and persistent struggle is required for this. We wish the Algerian people and its leadership further great successes in solving the tasks for deepening the revolutionary process in your country, tasks that are formulated in the national charter and in the constitution.

In its socialist foreign policy the GDR attaches great importance to the development of a trustful and mutually advantageous cooperation with such an important country as the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. Our two states are united by the common struggle for peace, security and social progress. Together we proceed from the premise that only a durable and consolidated peace guarantees for our peoples a life in prosperity and social security. We do not overlook, however, that despite all progress in international detente influential imperialist circles are trying to block

the further change of the situation in favor of a peaceful and progressive development, and to fan conflicts or to create new ones in many parts of the world, be it in the Middle East, Africa or Europe.

The GDR is at one with the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in the conviction that the determined struggle of the peoples must be intensified to counteract the maneuvers of these aggressive forces. Like all states of the socialist community the GDR, therefore, advocates an even closer rallying of all anti-imperialist democratic and peace forces to intensify their cooperation in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

Our sincere sympathy and active solidarity belongs to the revolutionary forces in Africa which despite all imperialist machinations continue their national-democratic revolution and strive for a socialist road for their people.

Between the GDR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria good relations of comradely collaboration have developed in many fields. The fittings combine built by the two countries' working people in Berrouaghia is regarded by us as an excellent example of a successful cooperation.

We have gathered valuable experiences in our joint work. We believe that good foundations have been created and that there are solid prospects for a considerable expansion of our relations. In this spirit I am looking forward with great interest to meeting the leading representatives of your country. This will offer the opportunity to take stock of what has been achieved, and to discuss the possibilities of further cooperation.

I thank you for the cordial reception that was extended to our delegation today on its arrival. I see in it an expression of sincere friendship and solidarity between our states and peoples. I am happy to be able to personally acquaint myself with your beautiful and interesting country and its ambitious and industrious people.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

GREETING TO GDR ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

From Soviet Forces in Germany

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Oct 77 p 10 AU

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Esteemed Comrade Honecker!

On the national holiday of the working people of the fraternal GDR--on the 28th anniversary of the founding of the GDR--we convey to you on behalf of the Military Council and all military personnel of the group of Soviet forces in Germany and in our own name most cordial congratulations.

We, the military personnel of the group, as well as all Soviet people, sincerely rejoice in the successes of our brothers in class and in arms in all fields of sociopolitical life, and we hold in high esteem the relations of fraternal friendship, trust and understanding which have developed between the military personnel of the group of Soviet forces in Germany and the working people of the GDR as well as the soldiers of the national People's Army.

On this significant day we would like to express to the SED Central Committee, the party and state organs, and the social organizations of the republic words of cordial gratitude for the constant attention and friendly cooperation in solving the common tasks which confront us.

In the 60th year of the Great October Socialist Revolution and by celebrating jointly with you the glorious holiday of the day of the founding of the GDR, we wish you, esteemed Comrade Honecker, and the entire people of the socialist GDR, from the bottom of our hearts new achievements in shaping developed socialism and further successes in fulfillment of the Ninth SED Congress decisions.

Let the inviolable friendship and fraternal cooperation between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and the GDR strengthen and develop!

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Army Gen Ye. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the group of Soviet forces in Germany;

Col Gen I. Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the political administration of the group of Soviet forces in Germany.

From Albania

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Oct 77 p 11 AU

[Text] To the GDR State Council:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the GDR the Presidium of the People's Chamber of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania conveys best wishes to the GDR people.

The Presidium of the People's Chamber of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania.

From Angolan People's Republic

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 77 p 4 AU

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, Berlin.

On the occasion of the celebration of democratic Germany's national day I use the opportunity to convey through you, dear comrade, to the GDR people, the party and the government cordial and militant greetings on behalf of the Angolan people, the Angolan People's Liberation movement, the government of the Angolan People's Republic and on my own behalf. The struggle of the best sons who shed their blood for the liberation from the yoke of capitalism and imperialism has been indelibly entered in the peoples' annals of history. Owing to the joint endeavors of the GDR people, socialism is being built on the foundation of Marxism-Leninism. The GDR people can take pride in the tasks fulfilled and the successes achieved.

Please accept, dear comrade chairman, my wishes for your personal health and for great successes on the road to consolidating world peace.

Respectfully

[Signed] Dr Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA and president of the Angolan People's Republic.

From Cuba's Castro

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Oct 77 p 3 AU

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Dead comrades! Permit me to convey to you on behalf of the party, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Cuban people and on my own behalf our most cordial and fraternal congratulations on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the GDR's founding.

We are celebrating with particular pride this so important day which ushered in a new epoch in the life of the people of the GDR, which is building today the developed socialist society under the secure leadership of the SED.

The Ninth SED Congress stipulated new and important tasks for the country's continuing development, tasks among which is paramount the broad socio-political program aimed at an even better satisfying of the needs of the working people, who day and night struggle for raising the country's political, economic and scientific-technical level.

The successes scored so far by your people fill us with joy and provide an impetus for the entire socialist community and for all progressive and revolutionary forces which are struggling for peace, democracy and socialism, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

We also note with special satisfaction that our bilateral relations, which constitute an example of cooperation between countries that are building socialism, are developing in many fields and constantly upward.

Dear comrades, we would like to use this opportunity to wish your people, the party and government new and even greater successes in the country's political, economic and social life, and to wish you much success in your responsible work, health, and personal well-being.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the State Council and the government of the Republic of Cuba.

From Mongolian People's Republic

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Oct 77 p 10 AU

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Berlin.

Esteemed comrades! On behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], the Presidium of the Great People's Rural and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], of the entire Mongolian people and in our own name we convey to you and through you to the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR as well as to the entire fraternal people of the GDR our sincere greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of your glorious national day--the 28th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. The birth of the first worker-peasant state on German soil signified a basic change in the fate of the working people of your country and their victory in the revolutionary struggle against the forces of imperialism and fascism, for the triumph of the socialist ideals. Moreover, the strengthening and flourishing of the GDR constituted a historical milestone in the development of world socialism along the path mapped out by the Great October Socialist Revolution, the glorious 60th anniversary of which will be jointly solemnly celebrated by us together with the progressive public of the world as a common radiant holiday.

In the past years the talented and diligent people of the GDR under the leadership of its proven vanguard, the SED, and in close fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, have achieved outstanding successes in building the socialist society. Today's GDR is increasingly comprehensively meeting the material and spiritual requirements of its people by rapidly strengthening its economic and scientific-technical potential, and it is making an effective contribution to the strengthening of the might of world socialism. The working people of your country have every reason to be proud of the outstanding achievements with which they are anticipating the 28th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

We note with a feeling of great joy that the relations of fraternal friendship, all-sided close cooperation and mutual aid between the MPRP and the SED, between the MPR and the GDR on the basis of the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are expanding and growing stronger with every year for the benefit of our peoples. Today, when the Mongolian people are building socialism and the working people of the GDR are implementing the building of the developed socialist society, the ties of fraternal friendship and mutual support are growing ever closer. The visit of a party and government delegation of the MPR to the GDR in May this year, our joint meetings and negotiations at the highest level and the conclusion of a new treaty on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the GDR constituted an important new contribution to the further drawing closer together of our states and peoples, to the strengthening of the unity of the countries of the socialist community and to making world peace firmer.

On the glorious national holiday we wish you, esteemed comrades, and the entire fraternal peoples of the GDR from the bottom of our hearts,

further brilliant successes in the struggle for successful implementation of the historical decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and for the strengthening of peace and international security.

[Signed] Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the KPR; J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

From People's Republic of China

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Oct 77 p 10 AU

[Text] To Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

On the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the GDR I convey congratulations to you and, through you, to the government and people of the GDR on behalf of the government and people of the PRC. I wish the GDR prosperity and its people happiness.

A traditional friendship exists between the Chinese people and the people of the GDR. The development of this friendship is in accordance with the interests of the peoples of our countries. Let the friendship between the peoples of the PRC and the GDR grow constantly stronger and the state relations between the two countries develop further.

[Signed] Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the PRC.

Cambodian Message

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 77 p 4 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, Berlin.

On the occasion of the national holiday of the GDR we have the pleasure to convey to you, Your Excellency, and to the people of the GDR our sincere congratulations on behalf of the people and the government of Democratic Kampuchea.

We wish you, Excellency, health and a long life, and we wish the people of the GDR happiness and prosperity.

Most respectfully,

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea.

Lao Congratulations

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 77 p 4 AU

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers in Berlin.

On the occasion of the festivities on the 28th GDR national holiday we take the liberty to convey to you and through you to the SED, the government and the fraternal people of the GDR our heartfelt greetings and sincere congratulations on behalf of the executive committee of the Central Committee of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party [LPRP], the government of the LPDR and on its own behalf.

The founding of the GDR constitutes a significant event in the history of the struggle of the German people and concurrently contributes to development of the socialist world system. In the past 28 years the GDR, under SED leadership and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, has achieved great successes in safeguarding the gains of socialism and has thwarted all maneuvers of encirclement and isolation which proceeded from imperialist and reactionary forces and were aimed against the GDR. Today the GDR has become a developed and consolidated socialist state possessing a modern socialist industry and agriculture, a highly developed science and technology and a strong national defense, a state in which the standard of living of the GDR people is increasingly improving both materially and culturally. In addition the GDR has constantly supported the countries struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, thereby making it possible to increasingly enhance the role and influence of the GDR in the international arena.

All these GDR victories have unambiguously proved the superior characteristics of the socialist system and at the same time are substantially contributing to consolidating and strengthening the socialist world system.

We greatly rejoice at these successes, which we also regard as successes of our own. In the past few years the friendly relations between our two parties and peoples have steadily developed further and improved, particularly after the official friendship visit of the party-government delegation of LPDR to the GDR whereby the ties of assistance and cooperation between our two countries are being gradually raised to a new level. On the basis of proletarian internationalism the SED and the GDR Government and people have rendered us their sincere assistance and support in the struggle for national well-being against the reactionary imperialists both in the past and today, at the stage of building a Laos which treads the socialist road. May we avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our profound acknowledgement to the party, government and people of the GDR for the support and assistance rendered the Lao people's revolutionary building effort. On this occasion we take the liberty to wish the fraternal GDR people, led

by the SED and directed by Comrade Erich Honecker, even further greater successes in implementing the 5-year plan (1976-80) adopted by the Ninth SED Congress and directed toward building developed socialism in the GDR.

May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples of the LPDR and the GDR become ever stronger and firmer.

Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee;
Souvanouphong, LPDR president.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

DISSIDENCE, GROWING CIVIL UNREST, SED REACTION DISCUSSED

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German No 43, 17 Oct 77 pp 46-65 DW

[Unattributed article: "GDR: The Citizens Are Growing Restive"]

[Text] Strikes in Marzahn, riots on East Berlin's Alexanderplatz, new arrest actions of the state security service characterize growing unrest in the GDR. The state party has become insecure, and leading comrades are making the diagnosis: the West policy of SED chief Erich Honecker is the basis of all evil.

At the shore of Hoelzener See, a lake where the East Berlin Humboldt University has a training camp in Mark Brandenburg, an embarrassing mishap happened to his magnificence: Rector Helmut Klein, an SED pedagogue and eloquent advocate of the current party line, began to stutter when he wanted to come to the political point of his lecture.

Klein had assembled the professors, party and youth functionaries of his educational institution in order to prepare the new year of studies together with them. And now the comrade professor was just about to summarize his 4-hours debate on such evil characters as Biermann and Bahro.

The SED scientist complained that unfortunately there still are university teachers backing singer-poet Wolf Biermann who has been exmatriculated from the GDR. "Fortunately," however, these ill-advised academicians do not approach DER SPIEGEL; they turn to the government full of confidence. He, Klein, has received the honorable task of exorcizing this wrong sympathy from such critics.

And then it happened, said a participant. The August heat was becoming always more depressing and "Klein was exhausted due to the endless discussion." The rector said literally: "I found in these talks that these people in viewing the Politburo, and the cultural policy of the party, voice the same opinion as every clever student in our university.... Stop, I take everything back!"

There was absolute silence for a second, and then came the first laughs, applause and stormy laughter. A person called from the back: "Well, eventually it was almost the truth."

Both, the Freudian slip of the speaker, as well as the reaction of university functionaries, characterize the present mood of the East German leadership elite. Almost 1 year after the protests last November of more than a hundred GDR intellectuals in support of Biermann, publicly setting a sign against the despotism of the SED, it becomes obvious that the bacillus of obstinance has infected even Erich Honecker's cadre troops. The symptoms are resignation, insecurity, scorn and cynicism.

Constructive criticism, as voiced by Rudolf Bahro in his system analysis ("The Alternative") still is an exception. Opposition in the GDR so far has been characterized by embitterment.

"What is that?" asked a participant of Klein's circle at Hoelzerner See his neighbor in a discussion pause, drawing with his stick a line in the sand which was entwined by a spiral. "An Aesculapian snake," said the learned comrade. The painter said, "Wrong. The vertical line is a functionary who has deviated from the straight course of our party."

The SED chiefs still are conjuring for themselves and their people the illusion of a sound socialist world. Politburo member Kurt Hager recently conjured the good old days to functionaries of the GDR Cultural Association, saying that "our cultural landscape will not dry up. Nobody ever will succeed in destroying the confidence between our party and our cultural and artistic activists."

But the truth is: there still is no end in sight of the exodus of East German intellectuals which began after the insidious locking out of Biermann from the GDR.

Not just those artists who promoted recognition of the other part of Germany on the international cultural scene are toying with the idea to escape the lasting pressure, and rather go to West German exile than accept the narrow-minded party ideology. Among the young and widely nameless generation of the East German intelligence, too, listlessness is gaining ground to continue living in a state that is honoring not creative initiative, but only bow to mother party and its dogmas.

It is also true that the "cultural and artistic activists" who should have confidence in the SED, according to Hager, because they, the creatures of the system, have been for years the pampered children of the party, long ago have terminated their relationship with the SED.

Such authors as Jurek Becker or Guenter Kunert complain in Western media about the lack of freedom and socialism in their country, because they are not permitted to speak up at home. The first book of the East Berliner Hans Joachim Schaedlich ("Attempted Closeness"), recently published by the

Rohwolt Publishing House, had to be published in the West because no East German publishing house was prepared to print the critical text of the 42-year-old (see page 254).

Schaedlich describes in artful and bitter parabolae the so far taboo "Facts of the GDR" (Gunter Grass) reprisals against citizens willing to leave the country, precision work of the state security service, the helplessness of the citizens vis-a-vis the party apparatus, and the pathological loneliness of the almighty, the party chief, in the middle of the working masses.

He may think for a very short time that their own personnel, armed, was glaring at him from the crowd that has disappeared, from roofs and open windows, aiming the light and cocked arms at him; a picture he immediately rejects, smiling and waving his arm.

The SED cannot even rely on those poets of whom the party hoped that they will have left the front of Biermann sympathizers. The novelist Christa Wolf, and the author and essayist Franz Fehmann, for instance, both of whom were among those who composed the protest of authors last November, have been treated mildly by the clever cultural bureaucrats, although both refused to fall to their knees. While the state press doggedly is keeping quiet about the other protesting people, Christa Wolf's novel "Childhood Model" was praised by the critics. Fehmann even received a rare honor: his picture was carried by the party paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

But the confusing tactics did not work. Both courted persons responded poorly to the favor: Christa Wolf and Fehmann last month resigned from their offices in the board of the GDR Writers' Association--out of protest; the SED has treated lyric Sarah Kirsch "In a Swinish Way" (Christa Wolf), driving her out of the country.

Obviously, the party superiors could not suppress or even get under control the revolt of the literates, poets, actors and singer-poets, despite the action of the state security service, the publication ban, and despite giving no work orders to them. Culture pope Hager was fooling himself by playing down the trouble: for him the opponents simply are "some artists who have become estranged from socialism for a long time...or who have lost their orientation"--they are hysterical outsiders of the functioning GDR society wanting to gain attention.

Since 23 August at the latest, the SED leaders know that the leading spokesmen of disgust against tutoring, bureaucracy, resistance and deformed socialism exist not only in literary circles, studios, or ateliers, but in the middle of the apparatus too.

On this day the state security service arrested SED functionary Rudolf Bahro--one day after the prerelease of his book "The Alternative" published in the Federal Republic--has been carried by DER SPIEGEL, criticizing "really existing socialism."

The so far unknown name of the social scientists and industrial manager over night became the horror of the party. Innumerable GDR citizens have seen Bahro's interviews on western television. The state agency ADN reported his arrest because of alleged "intelligence activity," but just mentioning the name of the SED man--as if every East German reader knew anyway who was involved.

In the meantime, Bahro's "Alternative" has become a bestseller in the GDR, despite the import ban--for top-ranking comrades of the Central Committee as well as for party editors of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

What made Bahro's book so dangerous for the SED state were the sobriety and merciless exactness with which he, the insider, uncovers the sore spots of the regime. Bahro is the first to articulate, without any poetic addition or distortion, the diffused uneasiness of innumerable fellow-citizens, ranging from the worker to the director, from the small functionary to the leadership cadre.

"Really existing socialism" in the GDR, according to the convinced communist, has liquidated "the liberties conquered by the masses in the bourgeois era" instead of preserving them. It has cemented social injustice instead of eliminating it; it was tutoring the people in contrast to the communist ideal, exerting "absolute censorship." In contrast to Karl Marx' doctrine, it did not eliminate the state, it "doubled the clumsy state machinery in the form of a state and party apparatus."

Bahro's conclusion: In its present political state this system has no chance of winning people. In view of the total concentration of social power, the insignificance of the individual is being demonstrated here more obviously and generally than in the game of coincidences on the iridescent surface of the capitalist reproduction process.

The SED leadership answered with hardness to the challenge of its functionary--thus supporting Bahro's criticism. Instead of punishing the author of the book with silence, he was locked up. Instead of dealing with his theses, he was slandered.

Right after the arrest, the Politburo ruled that party agitators immediately must pay greatest attention to the Bahro in internal party cadre schooling. The order was to strictly avoid a discussion on the contents of "The Alternative." An SED man said: "Bahro only was slandered; not a word was said about his statements."

According to this attitude, Juergen Schuchardt, first party secretary and Politburo chief of Humboldt University, attacked during the cadre training at Hoelzerner See the author of "Alternative" as being a "feeble-minded idiot," terming his book as "idiotic feeble-mindedness." The functionary blocked off questions on the contents of Bahro's book, although indicating to his listeners that he has read the banned book.

Schuchardt's supreme chief, too, kept to the agreement; speaking to a West German DKP delegation, Erich Honecker discarded the dissident with the remark that it was known for a long time that Bahro was an agent.

The Politburo could look it up in DER SPIEGEL how little the SED achieved with this clumsy method, and how Bahro's criticism was infecting leading comrades.

"With disregard for elementary democratic rules," complained a high-ranking SED man about his party, "the GDR is being ruled like a German principality of the 19th century; the prince and a handful of advisers decide on the religion of their subjects."

In order to make all other initiators of unrest in the cooperative obey discipline together with Bahro, Politburo member Erich Mielke, minister for state security, wants to create a deterrent example in connection with the "Alternative" philosopher. He voiced the punishment-indicating accusation that Bahro was a spy, finding the support of Politburo people looking after law and order in the vicinity of Security Secretary Paul Verner, and eventually also that of Erich Honecker.

East Berlin lawyer Wolfgang Vogel, the East-West confidence man in the discrete trade of prisoners between the Federal Republic and the GDR, upon higher orders had to reject defending Bahro, although he was requested to do so. Bonn authorities, showing interest in buying Bahro off, were told by East Berlin that the prisoner, probably kept in the Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen state security prison, will not at all be facing freedom in the West but a long prison term in the GDR.

Party agitators have been discussing the punishment already. SED Central Committee candidate member and section chief Guenter Goerlich, at a session of the Berlin section of the GDR Writers' Association, asked the literates to consider the following in regard to Bahro's case: GDR reconnoiterer in Bonn's chancellery, Guenter Guillaume, got 13 years, although he was merely collecting information and strictly keeping out of domestic FRG affairs.

Bahro was not just a spy, he urged to overthrow the GDR system, so that the punishment naturally must be higher. A participant of the session said: "He never would have said that without higher orders."

Regardless how strict the decree against Rudolf Bahro will be, it will hardly help the SED to re-establish the dull inflexibility of its state which the East German Unity Socialists promoted to the ideal of communist law and order. Uneasiness in regard to ideological tutoring, and even more so listlessness due to the permanent material shortage, are gaining more and more ground in all spheres of the GDR population. The number of those who would rather today than tomorrow leave their state, amounts to far more than 100,000, according to cautious estimates.

The politically indifferent masses of East Germany in 28 GDR years have arranged themselves with the prescribed socialist society at the price of moderate welfare. But it is becoming always more doubtful how long the SED can afford the costs of this bought stability.

The party is facing a bad dilemma: on the one hand, it must try to constantly increase the living standard of the people in order to keep the citizens quiet and halt the migration trend toward the abundant society in the Federal Republic. On the other hand, however, it can only satisfy the growing consumption demands by increasing its economic dependence on the West.

In order to humor the working people, the party leadership one-and-a-half years ago decided to implement a costly social program by 1980, envisaging the implementation of a 40-working-hour-week and higher pensions. In addition, the SED committed itself to have more than half-a-million new apartments built by 1980.

The costly gifts could be financed only if the nationalized industries would make the necessary gains through intensified exports. Production for the world market, however, presupposes the equipment of enterprises with modern installations, the good quality of which can be obtained almost solely in the West, that is in exchange for foreign currency.

Additional burdens for the chronic shortage of foreign currency in the GDR cashbox result from increasing world market prices for industrial raw materials, as well as such consumer goods as coffee, cocoa and shoes, which Erich Honecker must get imported, so to speak, as a price for the inner peace of his republic.

"Our power of the workers," recently warned worker-author Paul Gratzik in his book "Transport Paul," "Can afford making mistakes, but it cannot afford forgetting for just a moment to obtain the coffee."

Honecker complained in late September to 2,400 party functionaries in Dresden that the GDR must pay \$300 million annually just for the import of raw coffee. "An additional almost 14 million valuta marks" had to be paid by the state for increased prices of raw materials and foodstuffs.

There is a greater shortage in foreign currency than ever. Instead of the planned 30 percent, GDR foreign trade organizations channelled last year only 9.7 percent of its exports to nonsocialist countries. For 1977 too--the plan target is 29.5 percent--the prognoses of economy managers are sinister. The GDR as a whole has debts amounting to 13.3 billion marks with capitalist creditors, debts of 2.5 billion have been made in the Federal Republic.

Small wonder that the SED is trying to fill up the foreign currency hole a bit by increasing prices for the Federal Republic. Its representatives are demanding, regularly, new agreements on higher road customs to West Berlin, postal fees, the buying off of people willing to leave the country. After all, the last item accrued for East Berlin Finance Minister Siegfried Boehm, DM 100 million in the last 9 months.

In order to save foreign currency, the Politburo had to decide in July on unpopular restrictions. Gasoline distribution to authorities and industries was curtailed by one-third, representation and administration expenditures were cut, the social funds of enterprises were curtailed, and coffee imports decreased.

The most popular coffee brand "Kosta," expensive enough with M40 per pound, was eliminated by the Ministry for Trade and Supply without any public announcement or explanation, and replaced by "Kaffee Mix," a tasteless mixture packed in attractive silver paper, costing M 6 the quarter of a pound. Plant canteens and lower class restaurants were told to serve the new mixture only.

Displeasure about the coffee coup was expressed in a flood of bitter jokes particularly. For weeks, jokes such as the following are being told in pubs, enterprises, and cafeterias from Rostock to Karl-Marx-Stadt. Honecker calls Brezhnev: "Comrade, we need coffee, can you send us some?"--"No coffee but tea."--"Well, better tea than nothing. What kind of tea?" Brezhnev: "T-34, T-54..."

The comrades even are joking at SED headquarters on the East Berlin Marx-Engles Square: "Drink homo!"--Honecker's mocca."

Poor coffee, or the permanent absence of fruits and vegetables, does not irritate the GDR citizens as much as the new class society which was set up by Honecker's foreign currency collectors to the benefit of the state cashbox noncarish about every social moral.

Without much ado, the SED in past years established a network of state-owned "Intershops" even in the last corner of the entire republic. Eastern citizens can buy all kinds of goods there for foreign currency, goods they would be looking for in vain in shops where you pay with local currency--ranging from western detergents, to French cognac and American jeans.

Western marks here termed "currency" by the people and, if you have currency, you can use the swimming pool and the sauna of the new superhotel "Metropol," located at the East Berlin Friedrich-strasse terminal, for 15 marks issued by the German Federal Bank.

Anyone not having any currency strives to get some. The skilled worker who demands, say, half-a-pound of "Jakob Kroenung" coffee, or a carton of "HB" cigarettes for the installation of a water faucet has long become the exception to the rule. The rule: service only against cash--cash West. The state-sanctioned corruption is rampant.

Underprivileged in the new foreign-exchange society are the loyal party comrades at the base, of all people, who have no contacts with the West at all and hence, as a rule, no foreign exchange, because of their ideological conviction, or because the SED has prohibited that. For unlike the higher-ranking cadres in the party and state apparatus they neither receive an allotment of western currency from the party coffers, nor do they have

any access to those discreet stores in which top functionaries may also buy western commodities against East marks--for example, in the private department of the "Centrum" warehouse on Alexander Square.

More and more often the instructors report alarming developments to their headquarters: comrades openly complain about Honecker's "Intershop" socialism, and angrily report slanderous jokes making the rounds among the people. An example:

Question to Radio Yerevan: "Is it true that a man can make another man pregnant?"

Answer: "On principle, no. But why don't you take a trip to the GDR. There, anything is possible against western marks."

The hardest test for the endurance of the GDR society will yet come for the GDR rulers. For a year, the SED finance officials have been brooding over price increases for the purpose of mitigating the enormous state subsidies for foodstuffs, rents and services--according to data supplied by Honecker amounting to M 120 billion in the current decade.

Since party hopes for greater export proceeds so far have not come true, drastic price hikes on the domestic market are inevitable if the party leadership wants to implement its costly social program. The SED made a start at it already twice: first, by early summer and then, by 1 October the prices for alcoholic beverages and cigarettes were to be increased. But owing to the vehement protest of the coffee-drinking Saxons to the state-ordered blending of their favorite beverage the price increase was postponed once again--to 1978.

The mocha revolt made the party top so unsure of itself that it defended its course in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 23 September for the first time in public and simultaneously revised this course. In the West too, the article said, people increasingly drink malt mixtures or tea instead of the expensive coffee. At the same time, the SED promised that "the quality of the blended coffee brand 'Kaffee-mix' will be improved and sold at retail outlets in the future at a price of M 4 per 125--gram package"--M 2 cheaper than heretofore.

Just 3 days later, party chief Honecker personally dealt with the worries of the consumers. In his Dresden speech, he asked the GDR people in a pleading tone to understand the economic difficulties of the SED state.

He lamented the increasing raw-material costs, drew attention to the burdens on the GDR budget by the price subsidies on the domestic market, and described in moving words the foreign-exchange calamity of the republic: as is "generally known" it had been necessary to order austerity measures--never announced in public--to decrease imports, and the proceeds from the "Intershops" are needed to "develop our national economy even more strongly."

With a frankness which is remarkable for party potentates, the top comrade engaged in self-criticism: "Naturally we do not overlook the fact that citizens of the GDR not having any foreign exchange in a way are at a disadvantage now compared with those having such currency."

By way of compensation, Honecker promised to the have-nots the expansion of the so-called "exquisit" and "delikat" outlets in which the humble consumer, too, can purchase "goods of the higher price category" (Honecker) at even higher prices--but against eastern marks. There, for example, 20 western cigarettes, which can be had for 2.20 marks west in the "Intershop," cost 7 marks east.

It was not just since his appearance in the Cultural Palace at Dresden's Altmark that the SED boss has been seeking to make up for lost party terrain, to mitigate the displeasure of the citizens, and to mollify the irked intelligentsia. For months now, such writers have again been allowed to travel to the West who are among the--initially ostracized--signatories of the Biermann protest. Poet Guenter Kunert ("The Other Planet") was even granted a permanent exit visa for the period of 12 months.

And the top comrades made a dream of an offer to jazz musician Klaus Lenz of the GDR's most popular bandleaders: if the trumpet player withdraws his exit application he will be allowed to move about freely between East and West in the future. Lenz accepted.

On the occasion of his 65th birthday in August, Honecker displayed even more generosity. He released more than a dozen Biermann sympathizers and civil-rights advocates to the West who had been under arrest since November last year, but he did most of them against their will and, besides, against a Bonn foreign-exchange donation far above the usual head-money quota of DM 48,000.

One of those deported was writer Juergen Fuchs, 26, who had been arrested by Mielke's state security service on 19 November 1976 out of the car of his mentor, regime critic Robert Havemann, and who had spent 9 months in the cells of the secret police.

Just like Fuchs, the socialist by conviction, his two friends released at the same time, the songwriters Gerulf Pannach and Christian Kunert, would have preferred to return to their families in the GDR than to find themselves together again in West Berlin on 26 August this year. Still, against a fee in western currency, the SED sent the family members to follow the released persons.

The Federal Government, however, failed to see any reason why it should utter any words of thanks officially which Honecker had urged in Bonn. Helmut Schmidt let the SED boss know that, especially in this situation, the chancellor can hardly be expected to make any speeches of praise for the GDR.

The situation: on this very 23 August when Fuchs and comrades had been told about their forthcoming deportation, Mielke's men had arrested the author of "The Alternative," Bahro. And his arrest marked the end of the short Honecker spring.

Now it turned out how narrow the room of play has long become in reality for the GDR first man. Walter Ulbricht's successor, who first succeeded in gaining at least a certain measure of confidence, above all, through his policy of normalization toward the Federal Republic, and through his social programs, is about to lose his credit.

Just a few days after the Dresden pauper's oath of the SED chief, construction workers from the province went on strike in the East Berlin city district of Marzahn. The reason: a new city district is under construction in Marzahn at the moment. To push the show-off project on faster, working people from all over the GDR were dispatched to the site, yet their wages were not adapted to the level of the capital colleagues, which has always been higher.

And on the GDR's national holiday, Friday the week before last, even hefty tumults occurred in East Berlin--for the first time since June 1953.

Upon conclusion of a jazz concert at the television tower in the back of Alexander Square, some of the more than 1,000 young people had climbed on the wall of an airshaft and had fallen down. When ambulances wanted to take the injured people away, a brawl of several hours happened between the young people heated up by the appearance of the quickly increasing number of uniforms, and the people's police.

The young people tore up cement slabs from the pavement, smashed the windows of surrounding stores, and cried "cops [presumably must mean "Russians"] out of East Germany," "Away with the wall," and "Freedom, freedom." Late at night, young people returning home demolished streetcars in the suburbs.

Incidents like those of Marzahn and of the television tower make it clear how far the GDR subjects, drilled to keep peace and calm, have already slipped from the strong grip of their party. And the comrades in the party leadership are primarily blaming their General Secretary Erich Honecker for that. They level at him the accusation that the opening toward the West has just caused the state more problems, maneuvered the economy into constantly greater dependence from the Federal Republic and aroused a desire for more freedom among the people.

The East German general secretary cannot even be sure of the Soviets anymore who once made him their protege against stubborn Ulbricht. In talking to SED friends, they point out that the growing economic ties to Bonn some day may well also undermine the political steadfastness of Moscow's outpost. And meanwhile, they are quoting again the predecessor of Honecker, who otherwise is completely ignored, with his permanent monition that it is the socialist main task to make the republic "unsusceptible" to western economic influence.

Younger Politburo members already are weighing their career chances. Harboring hopes primarily is former teacher of Marxism Konrad Naumann, 48, who as the chief of the potent East Berlin party district, has a strong home-backing. Naumann's people have long been sitting in key positions of the central party and state apparatus. A high-ranking comrade: "he is already digging the starting holes."

Meanwhile, what the security guardians around Verner and Mielke are saying is gaining weight in the leadership circle of the party; they expressly demand hardness against troublemakers to protect the system against disintegration.

They do not care whether the GDR thereby loses in prestige in the West, and they simply ignore protests such as that of the aid organization for prisoners, "Amnesty International," against the practices of East Berlin. They continue having people arrested. After Bahro, it happened to East Berlin graduate economist Werner Molik, 26, whom the SED had deprived of his doctorate a year ago because of unconcealed criticism against the system, subjected to a professional ban, but simultaneously refused an exit permit. The state security service seized him on 5 September.

On 17 September, it was the turn of Dagmar Dimitroff, 17 years old. Her offense: she had exhibited self-painted paintings on the Pankow flea market without official permission. But then the girl had been on the state security service's list for a year already--as a signatory of a Biermann protest by 50 young East Berlin people.

In late September, the state security service seized GDR citizen Rainer Rodenwald, 28, from Mecklenburg's Ludwigslust--directly after DER SPIEGEL had reported on the graduate engineer. Rodenwald's crime was his desire to go to Tanzania as a development helper of the GDR. For a whole year the construction statistics calculations man had tried in vain to win the authorities over for his plan until he gave up and filed an exit application for the Federal Republic in late July.

Likewise in late September, Mielke's employees burst into the apartment of 48-year-old Helmut Warmbier in Leipzig. The state protectors searched all rooms, but failed to find what they were obviously looking for: a copy of the Bahro book. Warmbiert, a social scientist reprimanded by the SED 2 years ago, was put under arrest.

What the party top people want is that in the future not only the professionals of the state security service and paid spies assist in the state protection, but also--and without pay--squads of the party youth FDJ blue-shirted squads are to watch the people their age in discoteques, motion-picture theaters, and inns.

Where monition does not do any good, the auxiliary police may also use physical force. Youth chief Egon Krenz, 40, issued the motto: "After all, we have a public health system free of charge in the GDR."

It was not so cynical, but instead publicly, that State Security Minister Mielke pronounced on what people like himself are staking their hopes, that the established power is strong enough any time to hold its own against upcoming opposition and growing irritation even in the state apparatus.

"Clarity in the question of power," Mielke wrote on the occasion of the 100th birthday of Feliks Dzherzhinski, the founder of the Soviet secret police, in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, "was, is, and remains a basic demand of the Marxist ideology and policy," and "the members of the Ministry of State Security are acting accordingly."

How they act? Mielke's answer: "under utilization of our specific means and possibilities."

State security service prisoner Juergen Fuchs personally experienced them.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

ORDER ISSUED ON POLYTECHNIC COUNCILS

[Editorial Report] East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I, No 30, 29 September 1977, pages 342-343, contains an order, dated 17 August 1977 and issued by the Minister for Public Education, on the polytechnic councils in GDR schools and enterprises.

The order is set forth in the following sections pertaining to these councils.

- Article I: Status and formation
- Article II: Functions
- Article III: Composition
- Article IV: Operating methods
- Article V: Guidance
- Article VI: Concluding provisions.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

HONECKER TOASTS CONGO'S PRESIDENT YHOMBI OPANGO

Honecker as Host

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 77 p 3 AU

[Toast proposed by Erich Honecker at East Berlin dinner for Congolese President Col Joachim Yhombi Opango on 11 October]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President! Esteemed comrade [Mrs] Yhombi Opango! Dear comrades and friends!

Permit me to thank you for having accepted the invitation to visit our socialist GDR and to welcome you once more very cordially to our country. You are coming to good friends, and I am sure your stay and our talks will be highly valuable for the further development of our relations.

As an independent African state, the Congolese People's Republic is held in high esteem by our people. The GDR citizens know what resolute struggle is being waged by the workers and peasants, the intelligentsia and all patriotic forces under the leadership of the Congolese Party of Labor to overcome the legacy of colonialism and to construct a new society free of exploitation. We sincerely congratulate you, Comrade President, and the friendly Congolese people on the impressive successes that have been achieved on the road of social progress.

Joint Struggle Against Colonialism

The GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo are linked by the common striving for freedom, independence, social justice, and human dignity. We stand in one front for peace, security, social progress, and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

Acquainting yourselves with our country, esteemed Congolese guests, you will see and experience for yourselves that we are strenuously working to implement the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, as well as what results we have been able to score in these endeavors. The shaping of the developed socialist society is regarded by us as tantamount to doing

everything for the welfare of the people. In this very same sense we are also pursuing our constructive course for safeguarding peace at the side of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of states.

Through their accomplishments in socialist competition the working people are strengthening the GDR and at the same time honor the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which we are going to celebrate in a few weeks together with the Soviet people. Red October turned over a new leaf in the history of mankind. Since then the world has turned from capitalism to socialism; the colonial system of imperialism has disintegrated; and the people are building a new future.

Esteemed Comrade President! Our respect and active solidarity belong to the African states' and people's struggle for their just aims. It is these peoples' inalienable right to fight with every means at their disposal for national and social liberation and to determine themselves from their fate.

The elimination of the remnants of colonialism and racism also in southern Africa has begun. We support the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their struggle for national independence and social progress. To us this is a firm principle of our policy.

Certain quarters seek to incite Africans or Arabs against Africans so as to weaken the liberation movement. At the same time they are trying to sow distrust between the African and the socialist states in the hope of separating the African people from their true friends. Over years and decades the same circles have given their hand to the racist regimes. They gave them political, diplomatic, economic and military support even to the point of creating a nuclear armament potential and they continue doing so to this day. The peoples in the south of Africa, in Zimbabwe and Namibia, too, will achieve their independent and human rights.

Capital Wants to Place Africa in New Fetters

As anyone can see, the imperialist monopolies, which derive super profits from brutally exploiting and plundering the African workers, are not in the least interested in seeing the power structures there change for the better. Hence capital is at present developing the so-called "new strategies" of its policy toward Africa. In essence, however, they turn out to be the same as the old ones, as is evidenced by the intensified imperialist attempts to place the African states and peoples in neocolonialist fetters and to tie them to the imperialist military pact system.

The GDR, dear Comrade President, will always be a faithful friend and fellow fighter of the friendly people's republic of the Congo and all African states in the struggle for overcoming the colonial heritage and creating a new society respecting human dignity.

We are concerned about the latest events in northeast Africa. The military conflict endangers the achievements of both the Ethiopian and the Somali revolution. Like you, esteemed Congolese comrades, we hold the view that the disputes left behind by colonialism must be settled peacefully on the basis of anti-imperialist solidarity and in the spirit of good-neighborly relations.

Dear comrades and friends! Owing to the consistent struggle of the countries of the socialist community, of the states emerged from the national liberation movement, and all peace-loving and democratic forces, fundamental positive changes have taken place in the world. We are for peace, detente, and peaceful cooperation of the states. The unavoidable conflict between the two big social systems, the solving of international problems, must not be conducted by means of war.

Further Impetus for Cooperation

We can note with satisfaction that close relations of friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity have developed between the GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo. They are reflected in a comprehensive cooperation that is stimulated by the relations between the SED and the Congolese Party of Labor. It is our firm conviction that a new impetus will emanate from our current talks and contacts for our mutually beneficial cooperation.

Let us raise our glass and drink

-- to further successes in building a new society in the People's Republic of the Congo,

-- to the friendship and cooperation between the SED and the Congolese Party of Labor, between the GDR people and the people of the People's Republic of the Congo,

-- to the well-being of our Comrade Joachim Yhombi Opango and his wife,

-- to the well-being of our Congolese comrades and friends.

Honecker as Guest of Honor

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Oct 77 p 3 AU

[Toast by Erich Honecker at Berlin dinner given in his honor in East Berlin by Congolese President Joachim Yhombi Opango on 13 October]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President, esteemed Comrade [Mrs] Yhombi Opango, dear comrades and friends!

Permit me to thank you very cordially for the words that you have directed to our people, to the builders of socialism in the GDR. You can rest

most fully assured that our people regard these words not only as recognition but at the same time as an impetus for fulfilling the great tasks that were set by our party at its Ninth Congress. It can already be said today that your visit to our GDR has made the bonds of friendship and firm anti-imperialist solidarity between our parties, states and peoples still closer. Our trustful talks on a wide range of questions have confirmed that our parties, states and people are standing in one front for peace and social progress.

Esteemed Comrade President! I would like to sincerely thank you and the members of your entourage for the cordial words you have directed during the days of your stay to the workers class, to all GDR working people. The high appreciation of the successes that our people have scored in shaping the developed socialist society and of our country's peaceful foreign policy fills us with joy and pride. We will not slacken in our efforts for universally strengthening our socialist state, and we will continue to make our contribution to peace and detente, to the national liberation of the peoples in a world as aspired to by Marx, Engels and Lenin.

In our country it is very well known how much the People's Republic of the Congo is doing for the final liberation of the African Continent from colonialism and racism. At the same time we know that in its endeavors for consolidating and expanding the achievements of the Congolese revolution, your people are waging a constant struggle against imperialism, which wants to do away with these achievements and to put the country in neocolonialist fetters.

Let me express to you, Comrade President, our high appreciation of the resolute policy of the Congolese Labor Party's military committee, which under your leadership continues the course of the People's Republic of the Congo toward the establishment of a progressive, a socialist society. Your visit to our country demonstrates that the socialist states and the countries with a socialist orientation are inseparable, natural allies.

The opponents of social progress and national independence frequently try to depict the development in Africa as if the continent were an arena of "rivalry" between socialist and imperialist states. But names such as Patrice Lumumba, Amilcar Cabral and Marien N'gouabi attest to the passionate will to freedom and the heroic struggle of the African peoples for their legitimate rights. Incidentally, this is why some new streets and buildings in Rostock and other cities have been honored with their names. One need only look to Mozambique or Angola, Algeria or Congo, Zimbabwe or Namibia, or to Ethiopia to realize that these people are active builders of the new Africa, shaping their own destiny.

The voice of Africa carries great international weight, and the states united in the OAU and the liberation movements in the still racist-dominated

southern Africa are rendering a substantial contribution to peace and to the security of all peoples. As our talks have shown, we are in consensus that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence, and that disarmament has become the key problem for further detente and for the safeguarding of peace throughout the world.

Esteemed Comrade Yhombi Opango! The SED and the GDR Government share the concern of the leadership of the People's Republic of the Congo over the serious dangers that emanate from the racist regimes in the south of Africa for peace and for the African Continent. We, too, are of the opinion that nuclear weapons in the hands of the South African racists--they could get them only with the support of imperialist powers--would threaten the security of the African peoples and of all other peoples in the world. Through our joint struggle for peace and detente we are creating at the same time more favorable conditions for the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation.

It fills us with special satisfaction that our negotiations and talks have brought concrete results in further cooperation for mutual advantage. At the same time we have made clear our determination to deepen the relations of friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity. We are certain that both sides will do everything possible to fully utilize the possibilities of cooperation in the interest of peace and of the progress of mankind.

I beg you, dear comrades and friends, to raise your glass and to drink

-- to the further development and deepening of the friendly, fraternal relations between our parties, states and peoples,

-- to the health of our friend and comrade, Yhombi Opango, and his wife,

-- to the well-being of our Congolese comrades,

-- to your well-being, esteemed comrades and friends!

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

GDR-CONGO JOINT STATEMENT FOLLOWING YHOMBI OPANGO VISIT

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Oct 77 pp 1, 2 AU

["Joint Statement; GDR-People's Republic of the Congo"]

[Text] At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Col Joachim Yhombi Opango, chairman of the military committee of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT], president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, at the head of a party-state delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo, stayed in the GDR for an official friendly visit 11-14 October 1977.

The leading representatives of the two parties and states held numerous meetings, which took place in a trustful and fraternal atmosphere. Participants in the consultations were

On the part of the GDR:

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers;

Werner Lamberz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee;

Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs;

Paul Markowski, member of the SED Central Committee, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee;

Dr Gerhard Beil, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary and first deputy foreign trade minister;

Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR State Council;

Prof Dr Karl Gruenheid, state secretary of the State Planning Commission;

Col Gen Werner Fleissner, deputy national defense minister;

Werner Dordan, GDR ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo;

Edgar Roeder, ambassador, head of the Foreign Ministry Department for East and Central Africa, secretary of the delegation.

On the part of the People's Republic of the Congo:

Col Joachim Yhombi Opango, chairman of the PCT Military Committee, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo;

Cap Florent Tsiba, member of the PCT Military Committee;

Theophile Obenga, member of the PCT, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation;

Jacob Okandza, member of the PCT Central Committee, minister of trade;

Saturnin Okabe, minister of industry and tourism;

Marius Mouambenga, minister of agriculture;

Francois Bita, member of the PCT, minister attached to the premier, commissioner for planning;

Otze-Mawandza, minister, director of the head of state's cabinet;

Richard Eyen, member of the PCT Central Committee, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of the Congo to the GDR.

In the course of a comprehensive exchange of opinions and experience the two sides briefed each other about the policy of their parties and states; they held discussions on the international situation and consultations on the further development of the relations of friendship, comradely cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity existing between the SED and the PCT and between the GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo.

Erich Honecker and Joachim Yhombi Opango paid tribute to the current state of affairs in the cooperation between the two countries and confirmed their firm determination to further intensify it and give it new impulses. They stated with deep gratification that the relations between the two parties and states continue to steadily develop and intensify

on the firm foundation of their loyalty to the ideas of peace, national liberation, internationalist solidarity and social progress.

They expressed firm determination to expand the mutually profitable cooperation in all respects and on a long-term basis, to regularly exchange views on significant international issues and to promote the development of contacts and relations between state bodies and social organizations in the interest of strengthening the friendship between the two nations. The GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo solemnly confirmed that they would develop and intensify relations on the basis of full mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual advantage.

The delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo used its stay to acquaint itself with the socialist achievements of the GDR people. In the course of numerous meetings with the people it had the opportunity to learn about their sincere feelings of active anti-imperialist solidarity and friendship with the African peoples' struggle for national and social liberation and against imperialist and neo-colonialist exploitation and suppression, and racism and apartheid.

I

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, briefed the chairman of the PCT Military Committee, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo on the diverse initiatives, the drive and the creative strength of the working people for implementing the high goals stipulated by the Ninth SED Congress for further shaping the mature socialist society in the GDR. In this context he underlined the significance of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and of the firm anchorage in the socialist community of states as a guarantee for the successful building of socialism in the GDR. He underlined that the GDR has been actively contributing to the peoples' further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for liberty and independence.

Col Joachim Yhombi Opango, chairman of the PCT Military Committee, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, related information about the Congolese people's successes in the socioeconomic transformation of the country. He explained the circumstances of the cowardly assassination of immortal combatant of liberty Marien N'gouabi, chairman and founder of the PCT, who died in battle, weapon in hand; and he placed this reprehensible act in the general context of the continued and dirty aggression of imperialism against the young People's Republic of the Congo. He also briefed his partners in the talks about the substantial efforts and the numerous initiatives of the People's Republic of the Congo, under the leadership of the PCT Military Committee, for continuing the work initiated by President Marien N'gouabi for economic upswing, to lead the country toward social progress.

Joachim Yhombi Opango paid tribute to the significant achievements of the GDR people in shaping the mature socialist society and wished them further great successes in implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. At the same time he expressed high appreciation of the GDR's foreign policy aimed at securing peace and strengthening international detente and of the GDR's solidarity with all the peoples fighting for national and social liberation.

Erich Honecker expressed high appreciation of the successes achieved by the friendly Congolese people in the progressive transformation of the country. He welcomed the steps taken by the PCT Military Committee under the leadership of Joachim Yhombi Opango for the defense and further intensification of the achievements of the Congolese revolution. At the same time he extolled the active contribution of the People's Republic of the Congo to the noble combat of the OAU for eliminating colonialism, neocolonialism and racism from the African Continent. Erich Honecker evaluated the criminal attack on the progressive development of the People's Republic of the Congo through the assassination of Marien N'gouabi as further evidence of the aggressive nature of imperialism.

The party-state delegations of the GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo paid tribute to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution as the starting point for the victorious advance of the people in the struggle for peace, national liberation and social progress.

II

Erich Honecker and Joachim Yhombi Opango noted that as a result of the consistent policy of the socialist states, the struggle of the national liberation movement and all the progressive forces in the world, noticeable progress has been achieved in securing peace and continuing international detente. They are resolved to do their part so that the process of the transformation of international relations on the foundation of the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems--to which there is no acceptable alternative--will continue. The attempts of the reactionary circles of imperialism designed to impede the normalization of the international climate must be met with determined resistance so that the process of detente will be made durable and expanded to all areas of the world. In this context the two sides extol the great significance of the CSCE final document as a long-term action program for strengthening peace and developing mutually profitable cooperation.

The party-state delegations of the GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo regard the stopping of the armament race and disarmament, particularly in the nuclear area, as key problems of the present. They advocate a ban on the development and manufacture of new kinds of weapons of mass destruction such as the neutron bomb and of new systems of these weapons, a full and universal ban of nuclear weapons tests, strict observance of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and the conclusion of a worldwide treaty on the non-use of force in international relations.

The GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo consider the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament questions as a significant stage on the road toward convening a world disarmament conference. They determinedly oppose the plans for forming a South Atlantic military alliance with or without the participation of South Africa and they condemn most sharply the fact that, with the help of imperialist circles, the technical potential for the manufacture of atomic weapons should be created for South Africa. Both sides consider the racists' power of authority over atomic weapons and any imperialist military alliance in the South Atlantic a great threat to the security of the African peoples and a danger to peace in the world.

The GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo attribute great significance to the United Nations' role in safeguarding a durable peace and in strengthening international security, in developing international cooperation and eliminating colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. They support all the steps helping to increase the United Nations' effectiveness in implementing these high aims on the basis of strict observance of the UN Charter.

The GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo consider the policy of the nonaligned a significant positive factor in international relations and a significant contribution to the struggle for the peace and security of the nations. The two sides stressed that it was in the spirit of comprehensive implementation of the decisions of the nonaligned states' summit conference in Colombo to comprehensively intensify the cooperation between the socialist states and the young states which have emerged out of the national liberation movement.

The two sides support a political solution of the Middle East conflict and hold that the establishment of a just and durable peace in this region must be based on withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Arab areas occupied in 1967, in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the UN Security Council; on implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to the foundation of a state of their own; and on safeguarding the right of all Middle East states to independent existence and security. They confirm their support for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, headed by its one and only legitimate representative, the PLO. The two sides advocate early resumption of the activity of the Geneva Middle East peace conference with participation of the PLO with equal rights.

The two delegations demand an immediate stop to the terror and the persecution of the democratic forces in Chile, immediate freedom for all incarcerated and deported patriots as well as the restoration of constitutional order.

The GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo are agreed that the positive changes in the world also favor the developing countries' struggle for liberation from imperialist exploitation and neocolonialist practices and

for the assertion of equitable international economic relations. They advocate that all states should have free authority over their natural resources and confirm the peoples' legitimate right to choose their own path of development.

III

The situation on the African continent was the subject of an extensive exchange of opinions. Erich Honecker and Joachim Yhombi Opango stated that the African peoples have won victories of historic significance in the struggle for liberty and national independence; that the role of the sovereign states of Africa is becoming increasingly significant in international life and that a continuously growing number of them is embarking on the path of progressive social changes. The two sides underlined that the anti-imperialist alliance of the African states, the liberation movements and the socialist countries as well as the other progressive forces in the world are the foundation for the successful struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

They condemn the aggressive machinations and provocations of Ian Smith against the African countries as well as the brutal suppression of the people of South Africa in their efforts to establish a society worthy of man and more just.

Erich Honecker and Joachim Yhombi Opango think that the barbarous acts of Smith and Vorster, the forceful elimination of patriots and the practice of apartheid policy and of Bantustanization constitute a genuine and grave threat not only to Africa but to the entire world.

They paid tribute to the fact that the Soviet Union had warned the world public about the South African racists' preparations for developing nuclear arms designed to stifle the African peoples' legitimate endeavors for peace and liberty.

The GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo declare their support and soliarity for the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their struggle for independence and social progress. They welcome the decisions of the latest summit conference of the OAU in Libreville aimed at overcoming racism and apartheid in the south of Africa and at supporting the liberation movements. They advocate the strict application of the resolutions of the United Nations and the OAU on the use of sanctions against the racist regime in order to help put an end to colonialism and racism in southern Africa, which constitute a grave threat to the peace and the security of the peoples.

The GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo consider the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe the legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe and a guarantee for securing unity in the patriotic forces' struggle for liberty and national independence. They condemn the maneuvers of the

imperialists and racists to assert neocolonialist solutions against the interests of the people of Zimbabwe.

The two sides support the inalienable right of the Namibian people to the genuine independence and territorial integrity of the country and advocate complete implementation of the decisions of Namibia of the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council. They demand the immediate and unconditional conclusion of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Republic of South Africa. They welcome the successes achieved under the leadership of SWAPO in the struggle for national liberation.

Erich Honecker and Joachim Yhombi Opango voiced their great concern over the situation in the east of Africa. The GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo determinedly oppose the attempts of imperialism and reaction to weaken the unity of the progressive forces in this area and to wipe out the social and political achievements of these countries. They think that the controversial issues left behind by colonialism must be settled on the basis of anti-imperialist solidarity and in the spirit of good neighborly relations through peaceful means and while observing the principles laid down in the OAU charter. The GDR welcomes the activities of the People's Republic of the Congo aimed at mediating between the parties concerned in the conflict.

Erich Honecker and Joachim Yhombi Opango paid tribute to the OAU's significant role in strengthening the ranks of the anticolonial and anti-imperialist forces, in settling conflicts and in strengthening the relations of cooperation and good neighborliness between the African states.

IV

The party-state delegations of the GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo voice their profound gratification over the results of this official friendly visit. They are convinced that the visit to the GDR of the chairman of the Military Committee of the PCT, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo at the head of a party-state delegation, as well as the comprehensive exchange of opinions and experience between the leading representatives of the two parties and states and the agreements reached and documents signed during the visit constitute a significant contribution toward further intensifying the relations of active solidarity and friendly cooperation between the SED and the PCT as well as between the GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo to the benefit of the two peoples and toward strengthening peace in the world.

Col Joachim Yhombi Opango, chairman of the PCT Military Committee, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, thanked the SED and the GDR people for the cordial welcome and the hospitality extended to him and his delegation during their stay in the GDR.

Col Joachim Yhombi Opango, chairman of the PCT Military Committee, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, invited Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to pay an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of the Congo. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Berlin, 14 October 1977.

Signed: Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council;

Col Joachim Yhombi Opango, chairman of the PCT Military Committee, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

LEUSCHNER ASSESSES USSR CONSTITUTION, BELGRADE TALKS

East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 10 Oct 77 DW

[Excerpts from Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] The past three holidays produced events in the so-called high-level policy which were mainly concentrated on two countries and two towns, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, Moscow and Belgrade.

Much was said and written about the Soviet Constitution and its adoption, not just in the Soviet Union and in socialist countries, elsewhere, too. This was caused by the matter as such. The adoption of a new constitutional law by such a big and significant country certainly creates attention outside its borders. If the United States were to do something similar, if it were for good reason to grant its citizens similarly far-reaching social and political rights, if it were to concentrate its foreign policy principles with the same firmness on the policy of peaceful coexistence, it would be creating the same worldwide attention and agreement.

Another reason certainly was the discussion prior to the adoption of the constitution. I believe that the public discussion, its influence on changes of the basic law draft, the way in which Leonid Brezhnev in his great report outlined all that, all of this taken together is a chapter of practical democracy which ought to be an example to those who are using the word democracy rather often.

Third, the fact created attention abroad--as I briefly mentioned--that the document contains all 10 principles of European security which have been outlined in the final Helsinki Document on the code of conduct of CSCE countries. The Soviet Union is the first country where these principles have been put down constitutionally. This is of extraordinary political significance. It points out the significance attributed by the USSR to these principles with a view to the entire future of international relations, how highly it assesses them, and how seriously it takes the code. Just imagine what effect it would have if Western countries participating in CSCE to act in a similar way.

Of course, you can argue that the Helsinki decisions coincided with preparations made for a new Soviet basic law, and that it was easy to consider them. But this is besides the point. In the course of the present Belgrade meeting, individual delegates of capitalist countries voiced the opinion that the final document of Helsinki was a committing document but no document according to international law. Even if we did not doubt the correctness of this opinion, although one ought to, it is up to every country to do something similar to what has been done now in the Soviet Union. Since one has noted in the past that the Western public has discussed these 10 principles--the core of the final document--much less than other parts of it, some adequate action would be of great significance for stabilizing detente.

Well, and that actually makes me mention Belgrade. In the talks held on the occasion of the conference, the representatives of socialist countries and of all other countries voiced satisfaction over the generally constructive atmosphere prevailing this week. This is the most important general impression you have. Due to the different states represented here, it was clear from the very beginning that there would be different accents and trends represented in regard to the whole complex of problems to be discussed here. It was, therefore, important whether a joint opinion would prevail in regard to criteria which will be decisive for a success of the Belgrade meeting. This was the case in this first of many following Belgrade weeks.

All spokesmen pointed out that there exists no sensible alternative to detente, a sentence which sounds natural to us, but which may not be so natural at all if you recall some discussion of the past 2 years which have taken place in some countries. It was mostly representatives of socialist or nonaligned countries who added that you cannot view progress in complying with the Helsinki decisions without taking into consideration the general international situation. The Soviet delegation chief said that those who are working against detente--and such circles exist in Western countries--are slowing down the implementation of the final document.

Another positive aspect is the fact that, with the exception of the bigger NATO countries, all other countries pointed out the connection between political detente and a continuation of the arms race. Most delegates used their opening speeches to report on their countries' implementation of the Helsinki decisions. This was done by socialist states too. It was demonstrated once again how much we have done within this short period of time in order to fill all three Helsinki baskets. Various concrete ideas and suggestions for the future were voiced in this state with a view to European detente. More concrete ideas doubtless have been made by socialist countries which brought up ideas of the Warsaw Pact countries suggested during the Bucharest meeting. The firmness was obvious with which the socialist countries pointed out the positive experience of the past 2 years.

It is in line with this constructive concept that our delegates did not respond in a polemic way to individual reproaches made in an indirect form which were substantially unfounded.

As a whole, this first week was a good, factual and realistic beginning, a beginning which makes it clear that there obviously are different accents and even main points, but that, nevertheless, efforts prevailed which were aimed at a constructive continuation of detente policy. This is an atmosphere one hopes will continue through the entire forthcoming exchange of opinion.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

JOINT RESEARCH EFFORTS OF INSTITUTIONS, ENTERPRISES DESCRIBED

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 104, 2 Sep 77 pp 5-6

['Facts and Figures' report by press office of chairman, GDR Council of Ministers: "Cooperation Between the Academy of Sciences and Colleges, Enterprises"]

[Text] On the basis of the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan, the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic has concluded long-term agreements with 10 ministries, including the ministries for electrical engineering and electronics, chemical industry, health and agriculture, forestry and the foodstuffs industry. This establishes preconditions for dealing promptly with newly developed tasks and problems of basic research and for making joint use of the available technical or technological basis. Thus it is becoming more and more the custom for research sectors of the academy to organize their collaboration with combines and associations of state enterprises on the basis of long-term contracts.

The research sector for chemistry developed an exemplary initiative. As a result of consultations between the director of the research sector with the general directors of the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine VEB, "Walter Ulbricht" Leuna Works, Wolfen Photochemical Combine, Bitterfeld Chemical Combine, Schwarza "Wilhelm Pieck" Chemical Fiber Combine and Buna Chemical Works, contracts were concluded which contain both scientific-strategic orientations and fundamental agreements with regard to long-term organization of the management and planning of cooperation in research.

Long-term agreements to promote territorial development have been concluded following consultations by the presidium of the Academy of Sciences and SED bezirk managements with the magistrate of Berlin, capital of the German Democratic Republic, as well as the bezirk councils of Dresden, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Neubrandenburg, Potsdam and Rostock. Furthermore, long-term measures to intensify cooperation with the SED bezirk managements of Cottbus, Frankfurt, Erfurt and Suhl have been adopted.

From the decisions of the Ninth SED Party Congress the Academy of Sciences derives the task of also expanding its cooperation with scientific institutions of other sectors and with enterprises. The example for this was given

by the Freiberg Cooperation Council, to which institutions to six different ministries belong: the Mining Academy, the Research Institute for Refining, the Fuel Institute, the Leather Institute, the Institute for Nonferrous Metals and Geological Research and Exploration VEB. A science cooperation council is also being set up in Potsdam. At the present time its members include five institutes of the Academy of Sciences, the Academy for Political Science and Jurisprudence, institutes of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Potsdam Advanced School for Pedagogy and others. The task of these cooperation councils consists in coordinating the methodological and equipment potential of the participating institutions for common use, building up computer centers, synchronizing the acquisition of equipment, coordinating services and storage of materials as well as specializing workshop capacities.

Main forms for deepening cooperative relations at the territorial level between scientific institutions of the academy, the Ministry for University and Technical School Matters as well as industrial enterprises, are centers for methods and diagnosis, cooperation associations, academy-industry complexes, cooperative use of computer technology, and direct cooperative relations between individual partners on a contract basis or on the basis of agreements which range all the way to competition resolutions.

The academy-industry complexes for "Pharmaceutical Research," "Technical Microbiology" and "Principles of the Application of High-Grade Organic Polymers," established by the academy thus far, are proving to be very effective in utilizing the advantages of socialism and in creating closer relations between science, technology and production. These academy-industry complexes constitute a specific form of socialist teamwork between equal partners. Their goal is to work effectively on complex scientific problems from basic research to transfer into production through a high degree of division of labor, including the joint utilization or acquisition of equipment and installations.

The science-technology-production associations represent an effective form of cooperative relations between the academy, university institutions and industry. The "Tool Materials and Tools" Association, formed in February 1977, has made a substantial contribution toward enabling the research tasks of the academy to be coordinated with the industrial partners on the basis of a long-term science conception within the framework of the 1978 plan discussion. The Freiberg School of Mining, the Magdeburg Technical University, the Roller Bearing and Standard Parts VVB [association of state enterprises], the Engineering Buro for Rationalization and Standard Parts and Ilmenau Technical University have joined this association as new members. It now includes nine enterprises and institutions in industry, two institutions of the academy and five university institutions.

Cooperation by the institutions of the Academy of Sciences with those of the university system is accomplished in essence on the basis of research programs, and main research directions. At the present time, institutes of the academy are cooperating with approximately 60 university institutions and more than 150 partners in industry. These include such important production enterprises as the Hermsdorf Ceramic Works VEB, the "7 October" Berlin Machine Tools Combine VEB, the Schmalkaden Tool Combine VEB and the Riesa Pipe Combine VEB.

The technical universities also are cultivating close cooperation with academy institutions. Thus, for example, all 6 departments and the Institute for Informational Science, Inventions and Law of the Ilmenau Technical University are cooperating with 15 institutions and 2 computer centers of the Academy of Sciences. Especially fruitful is the cooperation in the field of semi-conductor physics and microelectronics. Here contributions are being made in particular for the Erfurt Radio Works in the field of electronic components.

The intensification of cooperative relations with institutions of the university system also received new impulses from the 1978 plan discussion. As an example, let us call special attention to the projected development of a semi-conductor laser by the Central Institute for Optics and Spectroscopy for the Berlin Tool Electronics VEB. In the future, the physics department of Karl-Marx University in Leipzig is to be included in the cooperation.

Also as the result of the plan discussion, the Central Institute for Mathematics and Mechanics is setting itself the task of strengthening its cooperation with the mathematics department of Humboldt University in Berlin on the solution of selected problem-oriented questions of electronics, intensifying cooperation with the mathematics department of Karl-Marx University in Leipzig in the fields of mathematics and physics as well as beginning cooperation with Magdeburg Technical University in the field of stress mechanics.

8970

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

BRIEFS

FRG INTERFERENCE PROTEST--As is now being reported by the FRG press, organs of the FRG have launched an investigation against [gegen] three Evangelical parsons in the GDR because of alleged deprivation of freedom. The investigation is being conducted by the so-called "Registration Office [ermittlungsstelle] in Salzgitter. The launching of investigation proceedings against [gegen] GDR citizens constitutes gross interference in the domestic affairs of the GDR. On behalf of the GDR government, the permanent representation of the GDR in the FRG has resolutely protested to the FRG Government against actions of the so-called "Registration Office." On behalf of the GDR Government the demand was reiterated that the so-called "Registration Office in Salzgitter stop its activities which are against international law. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Oct 77 p 2 AU]

DETENTION OF FRG CITIZENS--FRG citizens Karl-Neinz Neitzel and Max Pinsch were detained at the GDR border checkpoint Staaken in the evening of 7 October 1977. As members of the criminal Mierendorff Gang trafficking in human beings they had tried to commit crimes under article 105 of the Criminal Code with the help of a small truck which had been sealed by customs. Investigation proceedings were instituted against the above persons and an order for their arrest was obtained. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Oct 77 p 2 AU]

SED DELEGATION TO FINLAND--On Tuesday Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] received an SED Central Committee delegation which is currently staying in Helsinki for a friendly talk. Guenther Jahn, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Potsdam Bezirk leadership, who heads the delegation, conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which were cordially reciprocated by Aarne Saarinen. He and Guenther Jahn praised the positive development of relations of the two fraternal parties and stressed the necessity of securing, through joint actions of all communist and workers parties against the most reactionary forces of imperialism the process of detente and of making progress in arms limitation and disarmament. They stressed in this connection the great importance of the action program of the Berlin Conference of Communist and Workers Parties. The SED Central

Committee delegation had arrived on Monday for a one-week visit to Finland at the invitation of the SKP. On Monday it had an exchange of experiences on the policy of the two parties with Erkki Kivimaeki, acting SKP general secretary. A visit to two districts scheduled for the next few days will also serve the exchange of experiences with SKP organizations. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 77 p 2 AU]

EFFICACY OF LEGAL REGULATIONS--In the view of the chief of the department for legal propaganda of the GDR Ministry of Justice, Dr Karl-Heinz Christoph, the effectiveness of GDR legal regulations must be "investigated more thoroughly." In the periodical NEUE JUSTIZ [East Berlin Vol 31, No 15, Sep 77 pp 503-506], Christoph states that more definitive evidence is required as to "how the individual legal regulations work and, in accordance with their objectives, either bring about advances in social evolution or the reasons why individual regulations do not serve their purpose and no longer correspond to the requirements of development." Conclusions are to be drawn from the knowledge gained for future legal work, legal education, and for legislation. According to Dr Christoph, the GDR Government has already begun an analysis of the efficacy of legal regulations; however, the task has proved to be "complicated and difficult." [Text] [Bonn TWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 188, 3 Oct 77 p 2]

ENROLLMENT AT TRANSPORTATION COLLEGE--More than 3,200 students are currently studying at the "Friedrich List" College for Transportation in Dresden. The following subjects are taught in seven departments: Marxism-Leninism; transportation and industrial management; vehicle technology; transportation cybernetics; transportation engineering; mathematics, computer technology, and natural sciences; military transportation and communications systems. The Industrial Institute, the Research Institute for Transportation Safety, and the departments for foreign languages and student sports activities are all affiliated with the College for Transportation. A total of 115 professors and college docents and more than 500 lecturers, teachers, and academic assistants are engaged in teaching in the seven departments. In the 25 years since the college was established, about 13,200 students have been trained as graduate engineers or as graduate engineer economists. Since 1952 a total of 810 young scholars have acquired doctoral degrees in either economics or engineering. [Excerpts] INFORMATIONEN in German No 20, Sep 77 p 9]

CSO: 2300

HUNGARY

LAZAR NOTES IMPORTANCE OF OCTOBER, USSR EXPERIENCE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 77 morning edition p 4 LD

[Article by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers: "Glorious Traditions"]

[Text] Budapest--Like the other socialist community peoples, we Hungarians are preparing, together with all progressive mankind, to worthily greet the 60th anniversary of Great October. The path traveled by the Soviet Union and the brilliant prospects are accurately reflected in the new USSR constitution. Its entry into legal force is not only a most important event in Soviet society's life; this fact is also of tremendous international importance.

The historic worldwide victory of October was the most significant event of our century. Under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party Russia's proletariat was the first to embark on building a new society, setting an example to the international working class and to the oppressed peoples who are struggling for their freedom, and accomplishing a decisive turnabout in world history.

The peoples of the Soviet Union bore the brunt of World War II, shed more blood than anyone and made more sacrifices than anyone in the name of routing Hitlerite Fascism. Having overcome every trial, the Soviet Union is today the most experienced and powerful state in the world socialist system and the most important stronghold of peace and progress. It is primarily to the Soviet Union that the peoples owe the longest period of peace in the lifetimes of many generations. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev had every reason to declare: "We believe, firmly believe, that realism in policy and the desire for detente and progress will ultimately prevail and mankind will be able to enter the 21st century under conditions of peace which are more reliable than ever in the past."

Although the face of the world has changed radically in the last 60 years, the legacy of October is even today a source of invaluable experience for the more than 60 million strong international army of communists: October

points the way for all who are struggling for social progress, national independence and equality among states. The ideas of Great October are gaining the sympathies of increasingly broad masses and their influence has become a determining factor of our era. The world's peoples know that the offspring of October--the Soviet Union--always sides with a just cause, with the working people, giving selfless international assistance to the forces struggling for social progress and supporting the just struggle against colonial oppression.

The successes achieved in building socialism and communism, the principledness of the Soviet communists, the internationalism of the Soviet people combined with boundless love for their motherland and their readiness for selfless self-sacrifice arouse in the hearts of all progressive people a feeling of the deepest respect.

Great October demonstrated the invincible force of the international cohesion of the working class. The combat experience of 60 years has proved that proletarian internationalism is an irreplaceable source of strength for the international workers movement. The revolutionary struggle waged within the national framework is linked and interwoven by thousands of threads with the struggle against imperialism and monopoly capital which is being waged on a world scale. The communist parties--the vanguard of this struggle--are guided by the common ideas of Marxism-Leninism and they are striving to attain a single goal, although they are doing so under the different circumstances conditioned by particular national features. Fundamental changes have taken place throughout the world since the victory of the October revolution: The world socialist system has taken shape and become an invincible force, imperialism's colonial system has collapsed and is living its last days and the camp of fighters for social progress has been strengthened immeasurably. All this has led to the emergence of new, more favorable--although more complex--conditions for the development of the revolutionary movement. Under these conditions the systematic exchange of experience among the communist and workers parties, the strengthening of solidarity and creative cooperation on a basis of independence and equality are acquiring still greater importance.

We Hungarians have been able to see for ourselves from our own historical experience the invincible force which the international cohesion of the working class and the internationalist cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries represent.

We are convinced that no one who is anti-Soviet minded, who underassesses the role of Great October in the formation of world history or who loses sight of the rich experience of the communist and workers parties can be an internationalist. It is necessary categorically to refute the bourgeois propaganda campaign asserting that the Soviet Union and the socialist community regard it as a challenge if the Marxist-Leninist party in a particular country is preparing for or is starting to build socialism while choosing the path which is most in accordance with its national peculiarities. We

can declare with a clear conscience that the postwar history of our motherland, particularly in the last 20 years, has taken shape in such a way that we have advanced taking full account of our national features and studying and making creative use of the Soviet Union's experience.

Comrade Janos Kadar expressed the extremely profound conviction of Hungarian communists when, talking about this, he stressed: "Along with its own experience, the combat experience of the international workers movement and the experience of the fraternal parties has always been and is of determining importance for the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP]. Our party has learned and learns from all communist parties and all revolutionary forces. The extremely rich theoretical and practical experience of the CPSU founded by V. I. Lenin and the development of the world's first socialist state which paved and is pointing the way to the future are of particular importance for us. The world's revolutionary forces have always turned to the unfading treasure house of the historic experience of the CPSU, which celebrates the 60th anniversary of Soviet power this year. That will continue to be the case."

The victory of Great October and the emergence of the world socialist system called into being CEMA--a community of states based on equality and mutual advantage which is unparalleled in the history of international relations--and the system of fraternal alliance which is embodied in the Warsaw Pact. The Warsaw Pact's peace-loving policy, the 11th Congress of our party pointed out, serves the interest of not only the allied states but also Europe's other peoples.

Following the policy line of the 11th MSZMP Congress, the Hungarian people are successfully building a developed socialist society and fulfilling the Fifth 5-Year Plan. The attainment of the set goals demands the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the energetic enhancement of labor productivity and the constant improvement of qualitative indicators the successful solution of these tasks can be achieved only on the paths of planned cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries.

The dynamic development of the Soviet Union and the other community countries, the growing material and cultural standards of our peoples and the comprehensive concern for man have tremendously increased socialism's attractive force. More and more people on all continents of the globe are pinning their hopes of peace, freedom, prosperity and justice precisely on the socialist system. The correlation of forces is changing more and more in favor of socialism. Before our very eyes peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems has begun to be transformed from a possibility to a reality. Of course, peaceful coexistence and the relaxation of international tension have not only supporters, but also fierce opponents. But the forces of peace are becoming increasingly powerful and are capable of suppressing imperialism's aggressive intrigues. The main stronghold of the forces of peace is the Soviet Union, which is struggling tirelessly to insure that political detente is followed as soon as possible by military detente and that mankind is finally liberated from the horrors of war.

Great October is a symbol of the victory of hundreds of millions of peace-loving peoples and all progressive mankind. Our people are proud that tens of thousands of Hungarian internationalists fought for the victory of the Soviets and that our working class was the first to follow the example of Great October. The Hungarian Soviet Republic failed to hold its ground in the unequal fighting against the imperialist powers but the glorious memory of it continued to be a source of hope for our people during the years of the counterrevolutionary regime. A radical new turnabout in the destiny of our people took place in Spring 1945; the envoys of the motherland of October --the soldiers of the Red Army--brought freedom to Hungary. We will never forget the international assistance which the Soviet Union gave us. Thanks to the USSR we were able to start building a new, free motherland on the ruins.

We have achieved much more in the 32 years since the liberation than in centuries past. Today we are working on building a developed socialist society on Hungarian soil.

Our motherland, the Hungarian People's Republic, is a respected member of the socialist community; we are linked by a close and inviolable alliance to our loyal friend--the land of the soviets. The friendship and fraternal alliance give us strength and confidence and the joint creative labor enriches and beautifies our people's life. It is understandable that all our people regard the 60th anniversary of Great October as their own holiday and, associating themselves with the appeal from CSEPEL's workers, are greeting this portentous date with new labor achievements.

The October jubilee is our common holiday. Our people, our party and our government wholeheartedly and fraternally congratulate the glorious CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, congratulate the Soviet Union's government and wish the Great Soviet people who are building communism new successes in the interests of the future and for the good of all progressive mankind.

CSO: 1800

VOLUNTEER LABOR BRIGADES' SUCCESSES, SHORTCOMINGS OUTLINED

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 31, 31 Jul 77 p 10

[Article by Marian Sikora: "Education Through Work"]

[Text] One of the most popular forms of involving our youth in the economic and social life of our nation is their active participation in direct and efficient work, frequently involving sacrifice, in the OHP (Volunteer Labor Brigades)¹ operating within the framework of the Polish youth movement. This organization combines the educational activity of our youth with preparation for a profession and life in society. It implements investment and production tasks in regions with the most dynamic developmental programs; it prepares youth for the defense of the country through patriotic training; it improves their physical performance.

As a supplement to the educational system, the OHP performs an essential role which depends upon changes in socioeconomic needs. This pertains not only to possibilities of shifting the qualified labor resources but also of changing the direction of training for particular age groups of OHP workers.

Forty percent of the youth in the OHP come from large families, 54 percent are from a peasant background and 32 percent are from a workers' background. About 10 percent of its members are undergoing resocialization because of collusion with the penal law.

For the majority of boys and girls, the OHP has become a school of community life--a place where they have gained a feeling of their own worth; they have learned self government and the acceptance of responsibility for themselves and the collective. The OHP has provided for the majority of its members protection and the opportunity to finish school and learn a profession--in consequence, stabilities in their lives.

Valuable Workers

In the last five-year plan, the OHP was able to prepare trained workmen in a comparatively short time. Thus, from 1971 to 1975, through intensive

combining of studies with preactical training, the OHP youngsters developed into valuable and well-prepared workers after only 3 to 5 months of training. In that period, 131,000 graduates were prepared for an independent work; 40,980 members completed elementary school, 16,000 members finished basic vocational studies, 16,560 members completed basic vocational school and about 100,000 members finished qualifying courses in chosen professions.

At the present time, 40 percent of the 46,387 members from the juvenile and adult intramural OHP brigades are studying at the basic trade schools; the rest are gaining qualifications in vocational preparatory schools, in basic vocational studies and in special training courses. In the non-resident brigades for youths, 8,412 teenage boys and girls are preparing for professions through courses inside the work establishments.

This year, the OHP reached 272,600 youth through all types of training. The majority of the brigades prepare youth for professions connected with construction. Thus, the largest brigades work in the construction enterprises. It will not be an exaggeration to state that the OHP is largely responsible for the construction development after 1970; for about 32 percent of the new cadres working in this sector are graduates of brigades.

About 130,000 qualified brigade workers will be prepared for the needs of the economy by 1980.

The brigade youth have worked on priority investments for many years. One can meet them assembling ships, welding large constructions, using trowels, laying down railway tracks, reclaiming wood, etc. Their work in Bieszczady had a different character--they built roads. They have been learning skills in such specialties as steel fixers, welders and fitters in the Katowice metallurgy plant.

High production results in many sector of the national economy would probably be impossible without a real involvement of brigade members in various forms of competition. They participate in production actions. Their participation in the production guard negotiated mutually with working class activists, the day before political and social events had become a tradition. For example, in order to celebrate the Seventh PZPR Congress, the brigade members realized additional production amounting to more than 69 million zloty.

Not only do youth in the 16-24 age range display high achievements in work, but many youngsters also deserve to be called exemplary workers. It is worthwhile to stress that the girl brigades have also attained a high mark. Just recently, enterprises were avoiding the employment of girl brigades, maintaining that, in many cases, they are not suited for physical work. Meantime, these brigades have proven themselves, even in such supposedly male jobs as the construction of the Warszawa-Katowice highway or the Bilgoraj-Stalowa Wola railway line.

It is also worthwhile to enumerate some of the intramural girl brigades, such as construction brigades in Tychy, shoe industry brigades in Chelmko, the fish processing brigades in Kolobrzeg, the chemistry brigades in OZOS in Olsztyn and Stylon. After graduating from the brigade, the girls frequently remain in the same plant. This is very important. There is a problem with girls, who comprise half of the youth without qualifications and who are waiting for an opportunity to learn a profession through the OHP.

A characteristic feature of the OHP members' training is an ability to adapt the profile of vocational training to the real needs of the national economy or individual enterprises. The brigade members are learning occupations which, because of their difficulty and lower attractiveness, are not sufficiently popular among the remaining youth. Also, the brigade members who did not graduate from the primary school attend the primary vocational studies; those who did finish primary school attend the basic trade schools.

There Is No Lack of Difficulties

The brigade members are grouped according to three principles of action--the OHP member, the student, the plant worker. In practice, they do not comprise an uniform educational system. The brigade members are associated with the plant through an individual contract for work in school workshops and in the plant itself. In many cases everything is based upon the work pattern of a given plant, and the necessity to execute the plan has frequently been detrimental to education. The brigade members are frequently employed at jobs not agreed upon in contracts and not connected with their studies. It happens that the student brigade members are employed in school workshops in second and third shifts and, as a result, are compelled to stay outside of the brigade grounds at times when they are obligated to be there. It also happens that, in reality, they work an entire week, neglecting to attend school.

Lack of respect for the OHP regulations by the industrial plant encourages the OHP members to disregard its principles.

One of the essential educational elements is the differentiated system of rewarding the OHP members. The amount depends upon the brigade's profile; there are differences for production brigades and school brigades. Sometimes, those wages are quite large. For instance, an average wage for a 3-week session during vacations is 1600 zlotys in agriculture, 1800 zlotys in transportation, 1900 zlotys in municipal administration, 2000 zlotys in forestry and gastronomy, 2100 zlotys in retail trade and 2500 zlotys in construction. In the Katowice metallurgical plant, the OHP members earn up to 4000 zlotys.

Not all work with youth in brigades is efficient. This is evidence by the fact that many OHP members leave this organization prematurely. Most difficulties accumulate in large concentrations of difficult youth; the

greatest successes result from an individual approach to each person, a thorough control of his behavior, and the brigade's cooperation with the parent plant.

Dissatisfaction with a chosen profession or a course has caused a large level of fluctuation in the OHP, especially during the first months of the OHP members' stay. Because of press advertisements and hearsay, they believe that the brigades will help them acquire an attractive profession. Meanwhile, because of the immediate needs of the employment market, they are compelled to undertake something completely different and unrelated to their interests. Such a situation leads automatically to a lack of satisfaction both at work and away from work. Thus, a young man breaks down and leaves the brigade willfully.

This phenomenon compels the OHP management to intensify actions which would strengthen the bonds integrating the brigades with the plant and be aimed at insuring appropriate conditions and better care for the OHP members in order to guarantee their development and occupational promotion. The OHP members frequently meet full time workers who expect from them mature and independent behavior; at other times they encounter those who would suppress their independence, demanding absolute subordination. There are also those who do not know how to serve as a good example, which is worse when their shortcomings become a model for the OHP members.

Directions for Improvement

It is absolutely necessary to demand that the plants abide by the commitments they have made concerning the vocational training and the social living conditions for the youth. The OHP members should not be employed in plants which do not guarantee appropriate work organization and rest.

Simultaneously, one should direct more attention to adequate wages which accurately reflect the value of the performed work, so that wages do not grow at the expense of prolonged work hours or giving up studies and cultural and entertainment activities.

The brigades in the plant should group the youth by age--juvenile or adult--and should be of either a production or school nature. The brigades' homogeneity with regard to their profile and the form of vocational training should be strictly followed. It would be necessary to group the youth according to appropriate vocational preparedness.

In recruiting, a particular attempt should be made to attract youth who have not graduated from primary schools, and who require resocialization. It is also worthwhile to try to increase the number of womens' brigades.

Besides the permanent brigades, in the future, seasonal brigades will be developed among secondary school and university students. One should devote

more attention to recruiting high school youth because those students do not have opportunities to encounter physical work. After all, educating these students through work makes a lot of sense.

In 1975, the OHP introduced a new form of activity focused on university candidates who passed the entrance exam but were not accepted because of lack of room. Those students were offered an opportunity to be accepted at universities without having to repeat the exam if they showed proper attitudes toward work, sociopolitical activities and positive results in the subjects of future studies during consultations organized by universities.

On the basis of an agreement concluded between the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and the OHP, a 10-month practical training was organized for this type of candidate. This year, various departments in different universities assigned 1,140 places for such candidates.

Although the 10-month period is a good occasion for independent learning, its effect depends not only upon youth, but in equal measure upon the leadership of the brigades on the plants and on guardians who work on behalf of the universities. But it will also depend on choosing a proper working place where future students will be treated as partners in the mutual realization of production tasks, on social living conditions and on distance of the brigades from university.

Not Only Work

Sports and, as a matter of fact, everything which pertains to the concept of physical recreation, occupy a prominent place in the OHP educational program. Sports have become the area outside of the OHP production activity which reaches its members most easily. Main competitions deserve special attention: the all-Polish OHP crossing rally, the athletic meet of defense sports, the summer and winter Olympic games and the all-Polish chess tournament.

At the same time, the brigades have conducted all kinds of publicity and preventive actions to popularize problems of health and hygiene. The OHP has cooperated, in this area, with appropriate public service organizations such as the Polish Red Cross, Sanepid, the Anti-Alcoholic Social Committee and the Polish Committee of Social Aid.

Individual brigades have undertaken activities to care for nursery schools, nursing homes and children's homes. In the first half of last year, the OHP collected 820,000 zlotys and 2,200 liters of blood for NFOZ. Its members volunteered 22,000 hours to repair and construct health centers. Funding the apartment saving books for orphans of state children's homes has become a more popular activity. The Lublin OHP members serve as an example; they funded 14 apartment saving books for orphans.

A different situation prevails in a culture which does not enjoy a universal popularity among the members. There continues to be a casualness about it and a lack of regularity. Propagation of physical fitness requires, above all, organizational skills and knowledge of the subject, which can be obtained

through readily available literature. But in order to conduct a musical group or a small theatre, one needs definite talent and complete knowledge.

Unfortunately, the OHP does not have too many qualified instructors in this area. The second reason is a shortage in supply of materials. In principle, most brigades have basic sports and tourist equipment. But only few have musical instruments, art rooms, reading rooms or libraries.

In spite of these difficulties, there are some successes even in this area. For the third time this year, "the cultural spring of the OHP members," as it is called, was organized. It presented all Polish achievements of the members in musical groups, small theatrical scenes, in recitation, in posters, in sculpture and in photography.

Besides maintaining present forms of working, the general directions for OHP development up to 1980 will reflect new aspects resulting from the most important tasks of that period. Housing construction, construction of the Katowice metallurgical plant, construction of the Belchaty mine and electrical power plant will patronize the youth movement to an even larger extent. Moreover, the OHP will participate in local patronages undertaken by individual youth departments.

FOOTNOTES

1. The OHP is divided into brigades: vacation brigades (seasonal), permanent, brigades and non-resident brigades. Vacation brigades (3-week session) are made up of pupils and students. Permanent brigades (2 years) are divided into production and school brigades; they take in youth ages 16-24 years. The first one take youth with incomplete elementary schooling or completed elementary schooling or elementary trade school. The second one takes youths with completed primary school or finished basic trade schools. Non-resident youths return home after work.

8430

CSO: 2600

YOUTH INDIFFERENCE, ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDE REMAIN A PROBLEM

Warsaw WALKA MLODYCH in Polish 5 Jun 77 pp 12-13

[Article by WALKA MLODYCH Editor-in-Chief Jozef Grabowicz]

[Text] The discussion initiated by Tomasz Persidok's article entitled "Absentees" has continued in WM [WALKA MLODYCH] for over half a year. The debate, whose participants include journalists and youth activists, teachers and students, has touched upon a number of phenomena, such as the absence of a certain percentage of the young people in social life, passivity and indifference, procrastination, cynicism and cunning, which are letting their presence be known in some youth circles.

The phenomenon of absenteeism was defined in our discussion with the aid of numerous synonyms, and was evaluated rigorously by all. The absentees themselves behaved during this exchange of ideas in accordance with their nature--passively. They did not present their own arguments, nor did they provide any justifications for their absence. It is my feeling that, despite the basic arguments and the extremism of a few examples, the phenomenon of the absentees cannot be demonized. The absentees, the passive and indifferent, although no doubt comprising a wide margin, do not dictate the mode of behavior, style and atmosphere of life of collective youth. With certainty, however, this life is to a notable degree disorganized by them. It is not they, of course, who are the salt of the earth. The above statement carries no official optimism.

The salt of this earth is made up of young people who are present in all areas of social life, selfless members of socialist youth unions, working solidly and perseveringly in their factories and in modernly organized farms, confirming their idealism not in declarations of noble intentions, but rather in actual actions. One of them, a young worker, a participant in our competition "My Road to the Party," writes thusly: "A person who for his ideal is unable to tolerate occasional ridicule, is unable or is afraid to incur displeasure in others, or is unable to take a strong stand in its behalf, is simply not worthy of this ideal."

The phenomenon of absenteeism and passivity in certain youth circles cannot, however, be disregarded. It must be discussed not only on elevated levels of abstract thinking, but above all, it is necessary to examine the social conditions for the concrete symptoms of evil. We must therefore await the time when the host of our nation's scholars--sociologists, social psychologists, political scientists--will take the above-mentioned problems into closer consideration in their research, and will provide fully documented diagnoses and conclusions to the educational field.

However, since active researchers shall not always come to our aid, we must be satisfied with attempts at journalistic discernment. Our series of articles entitled "Absentees" succeeded in presenting quite a complete set of problems which must arouse uneasiness in and which must constantly find presence in the immediate field of vision of an over two-million member organization. In the aforementioned article, Tomasz Persidok formulates the opinion that young people are simply like the times which educated them. This substantiation consequently leads to the conclusion that these large hosts of people who are concerned with nothing extending beyond the ends of their noses, these lookers-on and observers are also the result of our often awkward measures and educational undertakings.

An enigmatic and vague accusation against time will not suffice here; those guilty must be found and named. It is necessary to have the courage to look truth in the eye, guided by the unfailing truth that he who indicates evil brings about his own downfall.

Boleslaw Sereyko probably hit upon this in his article entitled "The Religion of Things" [WALKA MŁODYCH No 31, 1976], pointing to certain symptoms of narrow-mindedness which are present in some social circles as well as in youth groups. He termed the religion of things a state wherein things cease to be a means to life and become rather an end in themselves, a source of prestige, a means of rising above others. The author rightfully argued that this phenomenon, which is so characteristic of the West, is not automatically destroyed by the socialist system.

The statement contained in the theses accepted by this year's Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Committee that material goods cannot be transformed into symbols of prestige and a manifestation of superiority over others, should be discussed in depth within our organization. Concealed here is an enormous opportunity for the ZSMP [Union of Polish Socialist Youth] to wage an effective battle against a small but notable group of young narrow-minded people who often falsely impress others of their material abundance.

The past year saw the ZSMP becoming stronger within the youth movement. Our union's program contained a creative continuation of the best experiences of the three youth organizations. The period of one year is also too short a period of work to overcome certain evident shortcomings of the previous

organizations which cannot be concealed. Let not the successes reached during the course of this year by the ZSMP block out the weaknesses characterizing the preceding period.

Today, in retrospect, one can see more clearly, besides the undisputed achievements, substantial deficiencies in educational programs as well as in their implementation in past years. An otherwise useful bustle around the solution of social problems was sometimes transformed into a standstill. Let us not forget that the success of our undertakings is to a large degree dependent upon the propagation to our youth of various prepossessing visions of socialism, socialist Poland, socialist ideals and values which are capable of capturing the imagination of young generations. The development of these visions, their transformation into a concrete program, was undertaken at a somewhat late date. In fact, it did not occur until after the Seventh PZPR Congress during which time an intensification of integrating measures took place in the youth organizations which were preparing to undertake tasks resulting from the building of an advanced socialist society.

The charge that an appeal to the imagination of the young, that an appeal for productive and social action was lacking within the youth organizations, cannot be made. Someone rightfully noted in one of the discussions on socialist education of youth that education must be treated subjectively and objectively at the same time. The main problem, the speaker contended, is one of creating an attitude among the young people which contains an intellectual, moral and emotional acceptance of socialism as an ideal, loyalty to the party realizing this ideal, but at the same time, there must exist a rational criticism toward the existing state of things, and awareness not only of the necessity, but also of the possibility of the continual transformation of reality into the classic thought of the Marxist maxim that "communism is a movement which abolishes present conditions."

Such also is the spirit of the Program Theses approved by the Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in November 1972, which clearly stressed the objective character of the youth movement. It is my conviction that to expand the sphere of educational influence of the ZSMP on the non-organization youth, to draw passive individuals into an active social life, would be to consistently develop activities in the aforementioned direction. Active implementation of the program for the dynamic development of the country, accepted at the Seventh PZPR Congress, and support of the party's policy cannot merely amount to acceptance of present reality.

The program's attractiveness must rely more heavily on the formula "creative unrest and constructive dissatisfaction," contained in one of First Party Secretary Edward Gierek's speeches. The prospect of a campaign to improve present reality in accordance with socialist ideals must be opened to young people. An admirable trait of youth is unique sensitivity to all inequities, a sense of conformity between words and actions. Expressed in this lack of opportunism is a desire to mold the world according to an ideal which was seriously adopted as personal. These "serious individuals" should be ceaselessly supported by us in their "seriousness."

One cannot poke fun at this kind of attitude, at people fulfilling assignments and responsibilities with dead-seriousness, with an endless faith in attaining success, as did, unfortunately, the producers in a few scenes in the film, "Man of Marble."

In order to extend the circles of those who view selfless devotion and honest dedication without a blink of the eye, we must take a new look at the form of commitment that is being realized in our educational system. The act of total commitment is always composed of two fundamental elements. On the one hand, it is the subordination of a person to higher values, while on the other hand it is the subordination of these values in a specific situation to the highest value--to man.

Our educational efforts most often rely on talking others into action and to become involved, which is understood as one-sided subservience to specific directives and values otherwise undiscussed. The majority of our slogans and initiatives, such as "I will do more than duty commands," or "My success to the socialist fatherland," are a function of that part of the commitment which says that our actions are subservient to higher values.

But it seems to me that the act of total commitment cannot depend solely upon a person devoting himself to the service of the most justifiable and most esteemed slogans. Thus, in the daily bustle, among a dozen useful initiatives being realized within the ZSMP, we forget that making a commitment involves not only adapting oneself to reality, but also adapting reality to oneself. This brings to mind an excellent idea of G. B. Shaw, who claimed that sensible individuals adapt themselves to the world, irrational beings try to adapt the world to themselves--thus, any progress belongs to irrational beings.

It is my opinion that we constantly give too little attention to the aforementioned "irrational individuals" who exhibit nonconformist attitudes. This, too, is most likely the result of a very one-sided emphasis upon rational grounds in our actions and a lesser exposure of emotional grounds which appeal to the needs of the heart. During the course of many years, we have promoted in the youth movement the model of a sensible individual. This model has its pitfalls and weak aspects. One of the journalists rightfully noted that the slogan "be sensible" is often associated by people with concern for one's personal interests, with not extending oneself, with not taking up matters which are connected with, for instance, personal risk.

"Irrational beings" disappear from the foreground. But they, of course, are the real creators in an organization of a particularly youthful climate in which initiatives arise, leaving some room for growth, and in which a harmless exaggeration is permitted at the cost of gaining great impetus.

I observe with concern, for example, how from the vernacular of the youth, such terms as "fanatics" and "enthusiasts" are disappearing unnoticed from our vocabulary. It is as if we have forgotten that these very same

"fanatics" and "irrational beings" bring to our movement a creative unrest as well as an ideal of constructive dissatisfaction. I therefore propose a rehabilitation of "fanatics," and I submit that this kind of individual, who undertakes an uncompromising fight against all forms of evil and injustice, be treated in our Union with a special kind of protection.

In all ZSMP program documents, we very openly set forth a policy of non-conformity and we accentuate the need for opposition to evil. However, the matter often ends with a mere declaration. I know of no instances of first-rate exemplifications in which young people, ZSMP members, waging some sort of a battle for a proper cause, end up winning even when they occasionally enter into conflict with an influential institution. It would be untrue to assert that such a fair settlement is solely up to the ZSMP, but it is exactly such settlements, as well as their popularization, which are capable of encouraging people to take action in which the meaning of the second part of the aforementioned formula for eliciting commitment is expressed.

The creation and strengthening of climates of nonconformity and intransigence are openly set forth in the theses of the last Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee, the accents in the speech of the First Secretary of PZPR Central Committee at the plenary session, as well as the resolution of the Central Committee Politburo titled "For the continued improvement of information-journalistic activities and for the strengthening of the ideological-educational role of criticism in the press, radio and television." To the appearance of persistent and consequential activities in the above-mentioned area, to the popularization of portraits of "steadfast" and "serious" young people who are truly committed, we wish to subserviate one of WM's main journalistic aims. We can do this only with the active cooperation of a wide circle of the Union's activists who understand that the basic component, the ZSMP circle, should also be, depending upon needs, a collective fighting for and defending its causes without waiting for a higher institution to take care of the matter. It was correctly concluded recently in a dispute, that it is easier to put up with insufficiency than with lack of justice. "If one treats a human being as an end rather than as a means, all conflicts must be resolved justly, that is, in defense of valuable and honest people, and to the detriment of careerists and those of little worth." Through the ZSMP circles, members and activists of our Union have a large role to play in waging a battle against large or small injustices. We are promoting the slogan titled "ZSMP circles are circles of friends." We ought to supplement it with a new slogan: "The ZSMP circle is a collective of people fighting for an honest attitude towards work, decidedly opposing waste of public property, dishonesty and disorder."

We cannot tolerate among the members and activists in our Union the occasional tendency to wash one's hands of the matter, to evade irritating conflict-causing matters which take place in ZSMP circles. We sometimes observe a reluctance to carry on a substantive discussion on the subject of moral attitudes or behavior of individual members requiring sharp criticism

or even intervention. Occasionally exaggerated caution and care for good relations with influential individuals of various institutions, a desire to gain their approval at the cost of slighting youth's demands, are cause for concern. It is unnecessary for me to elucidate upon the fact that the symptoms of opportunism cannot encourage youth to make an active and serious commitment.

I make the above remarks as a sidenote to the discussion on the social conditions of the absence of a certain group of young people in our social life and on the reasons for the occurrence of passivity and indifference. Offering no justification for or forgiveness of this non-presence, we in the Union of Socialist Polish Youth should go deeper into the actual causes of absenteeism.

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CSO: 2600

POLAND

SEJM COMMISSION STARTS REVIEW OF LAW, CODES

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 Sep 77 p 4

[PAP Report]

[Text] A meeting of the Commission for Legislative Work on 16 September 1977 has inaugurated the autumnal cycle of work of Sejm commissions. Deputies have discussed the state of the realization of the governmental program of the improvement of law.

The Commission for Legislative Work has turned its attention repeatedly to this matter both in the previous and in its present term of office. For the problem is one of the most fundamental ones--to ensure the agreement of legal superstructure with the program of socioeconomic development of the country. Let us recall that the Sejm deputies had supported in 1973 then a new idea of the planning the legislative activity aimed at the increase of the effectiveness of the action of law.

The question arises to what extent the hopes connected with this matter have been fulfilled in the first stage of the realization of the program, that is in 1974-1976? The main contention of the deputies' appraisal was to emphasize that it has been a period of the intensive standardizing activity and that a progress has been achieved in this field although it cannot as yet be considered satisfactory. In some branches of law, for example in its economic branch, no qualitative changes have been hitherto achieved. These conclusions were contained in a co-report of deputy Sylwester Zawadzki (PZPR), which was preceded by the information submitted to the Commission by the Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia.

Most Pressing Tasks

The program has been devised to cover a very wide field to which attention was called at that time by the Sejm Commission. It envisioned the drawing up, up to 1980, 106 bills (including 26 of the codification nature). Until

the end of 1976 there were worked out 20 draft bills relevant directly to citizens, such as housing law, building law, statute concerning social security benefits in case of sickness and maternity, statute of benefits because of accidents sustained at work and occupational diseases. There were also some bills not envisioned in the program, for example, labor code and statute of alimony fund.

Recently, the government has established a list of the most urgent legislative work, including among other things draft bills on the control of means of production, protection of environment, health care, national education, and amendment of administrative code. Of more long-range nature is work on draft bills of codes, such as social benefits, social security, agricultural and maritime insurance. While noting that the legislative program is being made more real the deputies have expressed opinion that this index of the most pressing tasks still requires certain supplementations. At the same time there was emphasized a special importance of work on the draft bill on the establishment of laws, postulating the most rapid bringing them to a conclusion.

Control of Ministerial Enactments

In a discussion the necessity was stressed of the further improvement of legislative activity and a wider social consultation on draft bills. At the meeting the problem was also raised of the maintenance of the control over various ministerial enactments. Recently their number has been greatly reduced and amounts at present to about 19,000. Deputies welcomed approvingly decision of the government made 2 months ago to establish a register of these enactments, aimed at further improvement of ministerial regulations and their limitation to real needs. However, the existence of considerable differences in the approach of various ministries to this problem has met with criticism. Thus, for example, the Ministry of Light Industry has reduced the number of these enactments from 5,000 to 154, whereas in the Ministry of Transportation 2,225 of them are still in operation, while in the Ministry of Culture and Art within a year 153 of them were abolished but over 200 of new ones were introduced in their place. Deputies were likewise concerned about the practice of nonpublication of a number of ministerial enactments, especially those that concern citizens. For example, in the Ministry of Communications out of 608 enactments 271 have not been published.

Discussion ended with a conclusion that the Commission welcomes the information given by the government concerning the legislative work designed for the next period and other planned actions connected with the improvement of laws. The detailed suggestions will be found in the opinion which the Commission has decided to send to the government.

Thereafter the Commission has considered a decree of the People's State Council on the amnesty, dated 19 July 1977, and supported its approval by the Sejm.

The Strengthening of the Sejm's Role

With reference to the main subject of debates of the Commission its Chairman, Deputy Adam Lopatka, in his answer given to the Sejm PAP reporter, has stressed the need for a wider than hitherto participation of the citizens in the process of the shaping of laws: "The social discussion of drafts of laws is the principle of our political system. We consider this as a guarantee that the law will correspond to the interests, will, and opinion of the society." The Deputy has touched likewise upon the subject of the further strengthening of the role of Sejm as legislator: "The question is not only the consideration but also a wider initiation by deputies of the drafts of laws. It is also necessary that Sejm Commissions should consider the premises to the bills even before they were formally submitted to the Sejm. This will permit deputies to express the dominant political thought and social content that should find their place in draft bills. This should become a regular practice."

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TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER DISCUSSED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Sep 77 p 6

[Article by Andrzej Lopalewski]

[Text] The international turnover of technologies has assumed considerable dimensions in recent years. An increasing number of countries irrespective of their economic and scientific-technical potential, including developing countries, are participating in it. The value of contracts concluded for licenses, which form only a part of technologies turnover, fluctuates within the limits of 9 to 10 billion dollars. According to worldwide estimated data the number of the active license contracts amounts to about 90,000.

After all, turnover of technologies consists not only of licenses for the use of scientific and technical achievements. It includes designing, economical and technical cooperation, exchange of documentation, and even certain technical services.

The developing countries have a great interest in the acquiring of modern technologies and their practical application in their national economies. But it is not all. At the turn of 1974 and 1975, from among 3.5 million licenses of great importance in the world, barely one percent of patents were granted for the benefit of the developing countries. Almost 84 percent of patents applied for in developing countries were granted to foreigners that predominantly belong to the developed capitalistic countries.

This means that the economic, scientific, and technological progress in developing countries has been limited by the foreign monopolies and concerns. By their patents they blocked the development of the particularly important fields of economy, while introducing at the same time in the markets of countries less developed economically and technically than their own technologies and dictating conditions of their use.

It is quite obvious that under the present pace of the development of science and technology in the world no country is able to lead in all its fields.

It cannot be acceptable, however, that in this respect the countries advanced in the particular field would unjustly dictate to other countries exorbitant conditions for access to the facilities of their technologies, while often practicing as well some definite form of discrimination.

Within the framework of one of the permanent organs of the United Nations (we mean here the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD) a work has been undertaken on the establishment of uniform principles of procedure as regards the transfer of technology. This work, in which participate delegations of experts from over 70 countries, including also Poland and other socialist countries, has crossed the half-way mark and is now in its final phase.

The experts that take part in the work in question are in agreement as to one of the question of principle, namely as to the principle that the document that would regulate the principles of the procedure in this field should have a universal character. The socialist countries are also declaring themselves for such a character of the document. The question is that its principles should apply in the relations of all the countries, irrespective of their political and economic systems.

The socialist countries represent the viewpoint that this document should guarantee and serve the expansion of international exchange of technology under just and equal conditions, taking into consideration both the interests of the supplier of technology and its receiver. This document should also serve the expansion of the international exchange of technology with the object of the creation and strengthening of the national scientific and technical potential and acceleration of the solution of economic and social problems of the countries that participate in this exchange.

There are still many divergences of viewpoints between regional groups. As discussions proceed, however, their range is narrowing down.

Thus, for example, countries that are developing economically are postulating the inclusion in the code of several dozen restrictive practices which should not be applied in the future in technology turnover. Socialist countries in the majority of cases share the opinions of those countries and support them. All our countries also experience the negative effects of the restrictive clauses imposed by the experienced capitalistic firms. On the other hand, the socialist countries, while exporting their technologies to the developing countries, do not apply principles of the restriction on the freedom of competition on the part of importers from other countries.

The experts of all countries are, however, in agreement as to inappropriateness of the use in technology turnover of such practices as restrictions in the matter of the sale of competitive technologies, restrictions in the conduct of development research (improvement of technologies), restrictions in the matter of technological changes (adaptation of received technology to local conditions), and a number of others.

Within the group of experts from socialist countries the Polish delegation has fulfilled a positive and creative role. It has been precisely the Polish delegation that prepared proposals to a part of the code which regulates the problem of mutual guarantees. This part of the document, introduced formally as a joint proposal of the experts of socialist countries, contains a list of guarantees granted both by the supplier and the receiver of the given technology. Likewise, under the influence of arguments presented by the Polish delegation the group of capitalistic countries has agreed to withdraw several of its preliminary restrictive propositions.

Opinions and propositions, presented by socialist countries, including also delegation of Polish experts, refer in all basic questions to the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In a part of this Act, which refers to science and technology and the possibility of improvement of the cooperation in this field, it is stated that there exists a possibility of further improvement of scientific and technological cooperation, among other things, through the exercise of scientific and technical research, and the flow of achievements of this research, with a guarantee of the information concerning authors' and industrial rights and their protection.

The work connected with preparation of the international code of procedure in the matter of the transfer of technology is also undoubtedly one of the forms of the realization of decisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

For this very reason the experts of socialist countries endeavor in this work to find and accept such solutions that will contribute to the formation of just principles, conditions and forms of the exchange of scientific and technical thought and technology between the countries with different economic and political systems.

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ROMANIA

RCP DELEGATE DELIVERS MESSAGE TO JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Oct 77 p 6 AU

[Report on RCP's message to the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) Congress in Tokyo, delivered on 18 October by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee]

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Oct (AGERPRES)--At its Tuesday session, the 14th JCP Congress debated the Central Committee activity report and the draft political resolution of the congress.

During the morning proceedings, Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, delivered a message from the RCP Central Committee. On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, of party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of all the communists and working people and of all the Romanian people, Comrade Emil Bobu conveyed warm greetings and most sincere wishes to the participants in the 14th JCP Congress and to all Japanese Communists and the workers class.

The fact that the RCP is represented at the proceedings of the highest forum of the Japanese Communists--the speaker said--is an "expression of the feelings of solidarity and appreciation that our party harbors for the consistent, passionate and unwavering struggle waged by your party for over half a century for the basic interests of the workers class and all working people in Japan, for national freedom and independence, for democracy and progress, for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

The RCP delegate took this opportunity to reassert the RCP's profound satisfaction with the "fruitful development of the traditional relations of warm friendship and comradely cooperation between the RCP and the JCP," and emphasized the "decisive importance of the agreements concluded during meetings and talks held between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenji Miyamoto, which marked greatly significant points in strengthening and expanding the ties between our parties. These fraternal relations are based on the principles of autonomy and independence, full equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for each party's right to establish its policy and revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the historical, national and social conditions prevailing in its own country."

Comrade Emil Bobu expressed our party's conviction that "further expanding the cooperation between the two parties will contribute to promoting the positive trend of relations between the socialist republic of Romania and Japan, in the interests of both our peoples and of the cause of international peace and understanding."

The speaker then presented various aspects of the Romanian people's endeavors to implement the 11th RCP Congress decisions, and to fulfill the targets of the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advancement toward communism. He stated that by insuring Romania's rapid advance along the path of socioeconomic progress, our party is fulfilling its responsible duties toward its own people and is at the same time contributing to enhancing the prestige and force of attraction of socialism in the world, to promoting the general cause of international peace and cooperation.

The RCP representative then expounded on various aspects of the foreign activities carried out by our party and country, which are working to develop relations with all the socialist states, with the developing countries and with all the states in the world, regardless of their social system, relations based on respect for and unabated implementation of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

On this topic, he stressed the good relations established between Romania and Japan, relations which were greatly bolstered by the visit paid to Japan in 1975 by Romanian President Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. He also stressed our desire to insure their further fruitful development.

The speaker emphasized that, under the current conditions, the broad masses, the democratic and progressive forces everywhere must intensify their efforts; and that all the states, large and small, must directly and actively participate on a equal footing, in debating and solving mankind's complex problems.

In this spirit, Romania consistently struggles for the establishment of a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe, for firm measures to halt the arms race, for a coherent program of general and primarily nuclear disarmament.

Romania advocates and is working to eliminate underdevelopment and the gaps between states, to establish a new world economic order, which should insure equitable cooperation among all states, economic stability throughout the world, respect for each people's right to be masters of their own national resources, and the access of all countries, especially of the backward ones, to modern scientific-technical achievements, with a view to accelerating their economic and social progress.

Romania actively contributes to eliminating the use of threat of force from interstate relations, and to settling the hotbeds of tension and conflict in the Middle East, Cyprus and other parts of the world through political means and negotiations.

The Romanian people fully supported and continue to support the liberation struggle waged by peoples everywhere against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies, racial discrimination and apartheid, for asserting their sacred right to a dignified, free and independent life.

Comrade Emil Bobu stated that the RCP resolutely militates for a "new type of unity, based on firm principledness, between workers and communist parties, for developing their solidarity and cooperation. At the same time, our party is promoting extensive relations with socialist and social-democratic parties, with national liberation movements, with the governing parties of newly independent countries, with other revolutionary progressive and democratic parties and organizations, and with the anti-imperialist forces of the entire world in the common struggle for security, peace, independence and social progress."

In concluding, the RCP representative noted that our parties hold identical or close views on numerous major issues, and that, as has been confirmed at meetings between leaders of the two parties, they are both willing and determined to further expand and deepen the relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity between the RCP and the JCP, in the interests of both our peoples, and of the general cause of socialism, democracy, national independence and peace in the world.

The RCP's message was followed with great interest and repeated applause.

On the same day, Comrade Emil Bobu met with H. Murakami, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; G. Geshi, member of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, and with other representatives of the party leadership.

The meetings and talks held on those occasions took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

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ROMANIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'ERA SOCIALISTA' NO 20/1977

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Oct 77 p 5 AU

[Text] The magazine opens with the editorial "The Elections of Deputies--an Event of Particular Political Importance in Our People's Life." The following articles are then published: "The Communist Style of Leading the Socioeconomic Life"; "An Equitable and Stimulating Policy in the Field of Remuneration"; "The Territorial Skills" and "Technological Research and Engineering for the Broad application of Automation."

The magazine also prints the articles: "The Socioeconomic Consequences of Winning State Independence" (under the column "The Centenary of Romania's State Independence"); "The Solidarity of the Romanian Workers and Democratic Movement With the GOSR and the Young Soviet State" (under the column "the 60th GOSR Anniversary"); "Underdevelopment--a Result of the Imperialist Policy of Domination and Oppression" (under the column "Consultations"); "The Critic--a Revolutionary Militant" (under the column "The Literary Artistic Creation").

CSO: 2700

SOVIET BOOK CITED TO PROVE CONTINUITY OF ROMANIAN PRESENCE

Iasi CRONICA in Romanian 2 Sep 77 pp 1, 6

[Article by Petru Zugun: "Arguments About the Continuity of Romanian People and Their Language"]

[Text] The neighboring languages have ancient Romanian words which have been borrowed from our language in very remote times and which prove the uninterrupted continuity and diffusion of the Romanian element.

In view of the importance of these words, both Romanian and the foreign linguists have paid and continue to pay special attention to them.

In this light, we underline the fact that relatively few years ago, in 1972, the Science Publishing House of the Moscow Academy of Science published a collective volume "Karpatskaia dialektologhia i onomastica" (Carpathian dialectology and onomastics), a volume dedicated to certain aspects of linguistic interrelation of the languages in the North-Carpathian area. Particular emphasis is placed on the lexical aspect. Thus, in one of the studies "Iz karpatskoi lexiki" (From the Carpathian lexikon), appearing on pages 118-139 of the volume, the linguist P. V. Kravciuk discusses the spread of words of the "iafira" type (with its better known variations, "hafira" and "afina"=heath-berry) among some Slavic languages and dialects in the Carpathian area.

In the spirit of complete scientific objectivity, the Soviet linguist maintains the Romanian origin in the Slavic languages of the word "iafira" (which originates from the Romanian "afira," "afina"), arguing against the German etymology (German, "jafer") of the same word which has been suggested by some linguists. P. V. Kravciuk also takes note of the extended area over which this word is utilized among the "North"-Slavic languages today, and notes that as a natural consequence of its broad dissemination, the term under discussion appears in a great number of phonetic variations. For example, "iafira" appears in dialects of the Polish language (having forms such as "iafira," "afina," "iafer," "iaferi"), in Slovak ("hafira," "hafuri," "iaferi," "iafuri," "iafori"), in the Hutzul tongues of the Southwestern dialect of the Ukrainian language ("iafira," "iafirik," and so forth).

The large area of distribution of the word of Romanian origin, "afina," among Slavic languages and dialects, the large number of phonetic variants under which it appears and especially the phonetic form of some variants, all speak convincingly of the great number of years of borrowing by the languages from the Romanian language.

This borrowing from Romanian illustrates very well the phenomenon of the dissemination of terms of material culture over broad areas.

P. V. Kravciuk has thus taken over and developed ideas and arguments which were previously maintained by Slavists like D. Scheludko, in his work in German "Romanian Elements in Ukrainian," Leipzig, 1926, by S. Lukasik in his work in French "Poland and Romania," Warsaw-Krakow, 1938, and by A. Vincenz in his work in French "Romanian Elements of the Hutzul Language," Paris, 1959 as well as by Romanian linguists, especially Emil Vrabie in a large study published in "Romanoslavica" No 14 in 1967 (Influence of the Romanian Language on the Ukrainian Language)

The study of words borrowed from the Romanian language could be effected from very different points of view. We will refer in what follows to one aspect of this study and, starting from the findings and conclusions of the above-mentioned works, we will emphasize the idea of the enormous importance presented for the history of our language and for asserting the continuity of the Romanian people, by the analysis of the form of words which passed from Romanian to the neighboring languages. The study of these forms, among them forms of words of the "iafira" type, offers an important scientific argument in favor of the thesis of the continuity of our language north of the Danube.

For a long time and in an extended area, in the history of the Romanian language--in the first centuries of our millennium (perhaps even in the 2-3 centuries before) in the northern part of the Romanian speaking area, the n consonant, when between vowels, and of Latin origin, was pronounced differently: r and nr. As it is known, this change in pronunciation is called rhotacism. Thus one said "irima" (instead of "inima"=heart), "lura" (not "luna"=moon), (buratate" ("bunatate"=goodness), "cire" ("cine"=who), "buru" ("bunu"=good), "lumira" ("lumina"=light), "saratate" ("sanatate"=health), etc. In old "Maramures" texts (like the ["Manuscript From Voronet] [The Scheian Psalter], and so forth), which were translated and copied in the northern part of the country in the following time periods (between the XV-XVI centuries), the most frequent forms are those with r and nr. The alternate, corresponding forms with n, prove that the return to the n pronunciation was being initiated. It happens that at the time in which "rhotacism" was very wide spread (therefore about 1,000 years ago), the Romanian language was borrowing words from the neighbouring languages. In some of these words still in use today in these languages the phenomenon of rhotacism has survived. We are talking here specifically about the word "iafira" with the meaning of "afina" in the Slavic languages indicated above which borrowed it from the Romanian language. In the form

of this word one may observe the r between vowels in place of n in today's Romanian. This pronunciation of r in "iafira" is a sure sign of the fact that the above-mentioned Slavic languages, borrowed the word in the ancient period of the Romanian language at a time when rhotacism was known in the northern part of the Romanian speaking area. If this word had been borrowed at another, later time (after the 15th century when rhotacism started to disappear) the word would have had just like its Romanian counterpart after this time period, n and not r between the vowels and thus one would have said in these languages, "iafina" etc., and not "iafira." We must add also that there is no serious doubt about the fact that the above-mentioned Slavic languages, borrowed the word "iafira" from the Romanian language since it is only Romanian that has the form "afina" (from the word "afin"= heath berry) which clearly explains the word "iafira" etc., so close in form and meaning to the Romanian word. To the rhotacism argument one may add another argument in favor of the same idea (the great number of years of borrowing this word): "preiotation" (that is, preiotation indicates the pronunciation of an initial "i-" in words which start with a vowel). One may see that in most forms of this word, an initial "i-" appears before "-a-" in "afira." Slavicists have noted that preiotation was a "phonetic law" up to the 12th century. It is, therefore, clear that the forms with an initial "i-" in words of the "iafira" type were borrowed from the Romanian language before that century and if they had been borrowed after this period, none of the forms would have had this "i-." An explanation through "analogy" (that is, according to words that already had an initial "i-") does not stand up since in such a case it is not explained why other forms do not still have preiotation (like some that keep the intervocalic n). Actually in the case of the two types, with preiotation and with rhotacism on one side, without preiotation and without rhotacism on the other side, the explanation lies in their dissemination at different time intervals through waves of colonization by shepherds (older in the case of the former category, newer in the case of the latter category).

Another word borrowed in those same ancient times from the Romanian language into some neighboring Slavic languages like Polish, Ukrainian, Slovak and Russian, is the word "kl'ag" with the meaning of "cheag"=rennet. This word comes from the Romanian word "cheag" which follows from the Latin word "clagum" (the popular form of the word "coagulum"). The word was discussed by Ovid Densusianu in "Istoria Limbii Romaneii [The History of the Romanian Language] and by Al. Rosetti in "The History of the Romanian Language." "Klag" is one of a number of shepherd words borrowed from the Romanian language by the neighboring Slavic languages, in a remote time in the past. Words like "brindza" ("brinza"=cheese), "dzer" ("zer"=buttermilk), "plai" ("plai"=highlands), "strunga" ("strunga"=clough), "vatra" ("vatra"=hearth) and so forth, are part of the same series (Emil Vrabie concluded that in the Ukrainian language there are 353 words of Romanian origin). The "kl'" group of sounds (which appears in the Slavic word "kl'ag") was present in the Romanian language up to the 15th century (the last known example being a proper name, Ureaclea, which dates from 1428). After this period,

this group of sounds evolved into "chi" (thus from "urecl'e" one arrived at "ureche"=ear, etc.). It is clear that "kl'ag," a "North"-Slavic word was also borrowed from the Romanian language a very long time ago when the "cl'" group of sounds had not yet developed into the "chi" group of sounds. If this word had been borrowed at a time closer to our era, from the Slavic languages, it would have had the sound "cheag" (exactly like in today's Romanian language), and not "kl'ag'."

The phonetics of the "North"-Slavic words "iafira" ("afina") and "kl'ag" (cheag") prove the persistence and continuity of the Romanian language north of the Danube.

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